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JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the
POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 440.

The famous Bill pass'd last Session of Parliament, intituled, A Bill for repealing certain Duties on Spirituous Liquors, and on Licences for retailing the same; and for laying other Duties on Spirituous Liquors, and on Licences to retail the said Liquors, having occasion'd two remarkable Debates in our Club, I shall give you that which happened, February 22d, upon the usual Motion for committing the Bill, after its being read a second Time. This Motion was first oppos'd by C. Helvius, who upon this Occasion spoke in Substance as follows, viz.*

My Lords,



THE very first Appearance of this Bill in this House, C gave me a most extraordinary, a most shocking and melancholy Surprise.

Considering how much, and how lately, the Practice of Gin-drinking was condemned, considering how D much it must be condemned by

every Man who has in his Breast the least Spark of Compassion for his Fellow Creatures, I was surpris'd to find, that such a Method of raising Money had entered into the Head of any of my Countrymen: I was surpris'd to find, that such a Method had been approved of by the other House: I was astonish'd to hear of its having pass'd through that House without any great Opposition; and my Astonishment was accompanied with this melancholy Reflection, that I look'd on it as the last Effort of the expiring Credit of my Country. We have already established, we have mortgaged almost every Fund that can with Decency be thought of; and now, in order to raise a new Fund, we are to establish the worst Sort of Drunkenness by a Law, and to mortgage it for defraying an Expence, which, in my Opinion, is both unnecessary and ridiculous. This is really like a Tradesman's mortgaging the Prostitution of his Wife or Daughter, for the Sake of raising Money to supply his Luxury or Extravagance.

S f s

Drunk-

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In the Character of the late Lord Hervey.

Drunkennes, my Lords, is of all Vices the most abominable, and of all Sorts of Drunkennes, that of getting drunk with Gin is the most destructive. It is not only the most destructive with respect to the Health and Vigour of the Patient, but also with respect to the Health and Vigour of the State, because it prevails most among our most necessary and useful Sort of People. Our poor Labourers are the Support of our Trade, our Manufactures, our Riches, nay, and our Luxury too. This Vice, if it be indulged, will destroy those we have, and prevent the Procreation of any to succeed them. It will destroy our Soldiers: It will destroy our Seamen. It renders Men too feeble for Labour, too indolent for Application, too stupid for Ingenuity, and too daring for the Peace of Society. I will therefore consider this Bill in three Lights, as it concerns the Health of the People, as it concerns their Morals, and as it concerns the publick Quiet.

With regard to the Health of the People, if your Lordships had agreed to the Motion I made the other Day *, you would now have had, *viva voce*, the Opinion of those who are the best Judges, as to the fatal Effects of the immoderate Use of Gin, upon the Constitution and Health of those that fall into that Sort of Debauchery. But since your Lordships would not agree to have it, *viva voce*, I have been at the Pains to get it in Writing, and shall beg Leave to read it to you. It is a Representation of the College of Physicians in the Year 1736, when this Affair was last under the Consideration of Parliament; and I have good Reason to believe, that none of the Subscribers have since altered their Opinion. (Here he read the Representation, as also the Names of those that subscribed it, and then went on as follows). Your Lordships

all know the Capacity and Experience of those who signed this Representation, and you see how positively they declare, both from Reason and Experience, that this poisonous Liquor destroys the Health and Vigour not only of those who fall into an immoderate Use of it, but also of their unhappy Children, so that the latter either die in their Infancy of the Poison they suck in with the Milk of their Mother, or if they live, they become a Burden upon, instead of being of Use to the Society to which they belong. Will your Lordships, when you consider this, grant a Licence to every little Ale-house in the Kingdom to dispense this Poison, in what Quantities they please, to their inconsiderate and unfortunate Customers? Can any Distress, or any Necessity we may be under at present, authorize our exposing the People to such a baneful, and, at the same Time, such a bewitching Temptation?

Then, my Lords, with regard to the Morals of the People, it is well known that Drunkennes of every Kind inflames all the Passions of Mankind, and at the same Time deprives them of that which is design'd by Nature as a Check upon our Passions, I mean our Reason; so that every Man, whilst the drunken Fit is upon him, may in some Degree be said to be mad, and of all Sorts of drunken Madness, that which proceeds from an excessive Drinking of Spirituous Liquor is the most extravagant, the most malicious, and the most cruel. The most horrid Imprecations, the most open and detestable Prostitutions and Pollutions, the most daring and cruel Robberies and Murders, are generally the Effect of getting drunk with such Liquors. This we were fully convinced of by Experience in the Year 1736, when the Law was passed, which is now to be repealed; and from hence many of our most eminent

* Motion for several of our most eminent Physicians to attend.

eminent Divines, and some who are now most deservedly honour'd with Seats in this House, took Occasion to make this Vice the Subject of several Sermons, one of which I remember has this just and pathetick Expression, *That even Necessity itself was now become luxurious.* It was so my Lords: The Hungry, the Naked, by the easy and cheap Access they had to the Liquor called Gin, were become luxurious in this Sort of Liquor, and rather than go without it, they often went without a Dinner, nay they sometimes pawn'd the only Rag they had to cover their Nakedness. The Reason of such a Conduct may be easily guess'd at: When they got drunk with this Liquor, which they could do in a very short Time, and at an easier Rate than would purchase a Dinner of the coarsest Food for their Families, it for a Time appeased the Cravings of Appetite, deafned their Ears to the Cries of their starving Children, and deliver'd them from the Sense of Shame, and the Pangs of Remorse. Their Wickedness led them into Crimes, and they got drunk again to forget the Crimes they had been guilty of, which generally produced a new Scene of Villainy or Wickedness.

This, my Lords, was the Effect, this will be the Effect of a Toleration of publick Gin-shops under any Denomination whatever, with regard to the Morals of the People: And with respect to the publick Quiet, it may produce still more fatal Effects; for when those that are made desperate by their Poverty, are render'd void of all Fear by their being drunk with Gin, no Man can say what they will not undertake. I shall grant, that such Men cannot enter into any regular Concert for disturbing or overturning the Government; but if any accidental publick Misfortune should render the People generally inclined

to Mutiny, an Insurrection begun by a Parcel of drunken Fellows at a Gin-shop, might soon grow to such a Height as might occasion the Overthrow of our Government, or at least a great deal of Bloodshed.

A The first Mutineers would probably be joined by all those in the same Condition, from the several Gin-shops in Town; and this alone would produce such a Multitude, as might give Hopes of Success to the more Sober and Thoughtful, especially among those who have nothing to lose but their Lives; and if such a Mob as this should get the Reins of Government into their Hands, I must desire your Lordships, and all the Men of Property in the Kingdom, to consider what Security you could have for your Money, your Goods, your Estates, or your Lives. A Mob of this Kind might, perhaps, proceed upon the same levelling Maxims with that under *Wat Tylor*, in the Reign of *Richard the 11d.* They might resolve to destroy all the Nobility and Gentry in the Kingdom; and their being drunk with Gin would make them pursue their Maxims with more Rapidity and Cruelty, if possible.

But now, my Lords, to confirm all I have said against tolerating in any Shape the free Use of this pernicious Liquor, I shall beg Leave to read to you the Preamble to the Act of the 2d Year of his present Majesty's Reign, for laying a Duty upon compound Waters, and for licensing the Retailers of such Waters.

F The Preamble is in these Words:
 'Whereas the drinking of Spirits
 'and strong Waters is become very
 'common amongst the People of
 'inferior Rank, and the constant
 'and excessive Use thereof tends
 'greatly to the Destruction of their
G 'Healths, enervating them, and
 'rendering them unfit for useful
 'Labour and Service, intoxicating
 'them, and debauching their Mo-

‘ rals, and driving them into all
 ‘ Manner of Vices and Wickedness,
 ‘ the Prevention whereof would be
 ‘ of the greatest publick Good and
 ‘ Benefit. And whereas, it is found
 ‘ by Experience, that the great
 ‘ Temptation to such licentious Use
 ‘ of these pernicious Liquors is from
 ‘ the Cheapness thereof, occasioned
 ‘ by new Inventions for mixing
 ‘ and compounding of Brandy, low
 ‘ Wines, and Spirits of the first Ex-
 ‘ traction, on which Duties have
 ‘ been heretofore granted, with o-
 ‘ ther Spirits or Materials which
 ‘ pay little or no Duty, and by an
 ‘ unlimited Liberty for all Sorts of
 ‘ Persons, to retail, sell, and dis-
 ‘ pose of such mixed and compound
 ‘ Spirits at their Will and Pleasure :
 ‘ For Remedy therefore of Customs
 ‘ and Practices so dangerous and
 ‘ mischievous to the Health, Man-
 ‘ ners, and Peace of all your Ma-
 ‘ jesty’s Subjects, may it please your
 ‘ most excellent Majesty that it may
 ‘ be enacted, and be it enacted, &c.’

These, my Lords, are the Words
 of that Preamble : These Words
 shew what your Lordships Opinion
 was at that Time ; and I should be
 glad to know what Reasons you have
 for altering your Opinion. When
 I look round me, I see many Lords
 here who were Members of this or
 the other House at that Time, and
 who declared this to be their Opin-
 ion by giving their Assent to this
 Preamble : I am glad to see so many
 of such Lords here now, not only
 on Account of the Pleasure it gives
 me to see their Lives prolonged, but
 because I must from thence suppose,
 that this Bill will be rejected, unless
 some of them have changed their
 Opinion as to the Use of these Li-
 quors, and if they have, I hope,
 they will give us their Reasons for
 such Change ; for I am sure, I can
 suggest none to myself. On the con-
 trary, the great Consumption of
 these Liquors, notwithstanding the

high Duties, or rather Prohibition,
 they have lain under for five or six
 Years past, convinces me, that the
 Inclinations of the lower Sort of Peo-
 ple are as strong as ever, to intoxicate
 themselves with these Liquors ;
 and indeed common Reason may
 convince us of the same, for we
 know the Power of Custom in many
 Things, as ridiculous, tho’ not so
 pernicious, as this of drinking Gin.
 It is very hard to forsake what we
 have been long accustomed to, if
 by any Means we can comply with
 it ; and the Custom of drinking Drams
 of any Kind is, we know, as hard
 to get free from as any Custom what-
 ever ; therefore, I foresee, that if
 you again open Gin-shops under the
 Denomination of Coffee-houses or
 Ale-houses, we shall presently have
 a new Deluge of all those Calami-
 ties, which were so severely felt, and
 so much complained of in the Year
 1736.

I shall grant, my Lords, the Law
 then made has not proved effectual,
 and, indeed, no reasonable Man ex-
 pected it should ; because by making
 the Prohibition so whimsically gene-
 ral, you gave a thorough Turn to
 the Spirit of the People, and turned
 their Contempt of Gin-selling and
 Gin-drinking into a Sort of Com-
 passion, which made the Informers
 liable to be so ill treated by the
 Mob. Whereas, if you had laid
 such a Duty upon the Still-Head, as
 would have raised the Price of all
 home-made Spirits as high as that
 of Brandy or Rum, and made pro-
 per Regulations for preventing the
 continuing of Licences to such as
 made an ill Use of them, it would
 have put it out of the Power of in-
 digent Persons to get drunk with
 such Liquors, and the Fury of the
 Mob would have been directed a-
 gainst any Man that offered to sell
 them in a clandestine Way, I be-
 lieve, with more Violence, and, I
 am sure, with more Reason than it
 is

is now directed against little clandestine Brothel-Houses. Every Tradesman, every Mechanick, every Day-Labourer, would have look'd upon a clandestine smuggling Gin-house as a Trap for his Wife, his Son, or his Daughter, and the whole Neighbourhood would have rejoiced to see the Keeper of such a House sent to Bridewell. Even the poorest Sort would have considered, that if they or any of their Family wanted a single Dram upon an Emergency, they might, and could afford to purchase it at the next Ale-house; but when the Poor found themselves at once totally excluded from the Use of any Sort of Spirituous Liquors, and the Rich, I mean those who could purchase two Gallons, at the same Time indulged with as free, and as cheap an Use of it as ever they had before, it so raised their Indignation, that it was impossible to suppose, the Law could be executed in any, much less in a free Country.

Such a Law as this, my Lords, would have put an effectual End to all the Evils that were then, or are now complained of; but can this be expected from, can it be said to be the Design of this Bill? No, my Lords: The Design is plainly to encourage this abominable and pernicious Vice, and to make it a Fund for bringing Money into his Majesty's Exchequer. Is this consistent with the publick Good? Is it consistent with the common Rules of Humanity? Is it consistent with common Prudence? A famous Writer upon Ways and Means has many Years ago told us, that where the Use of any Commodity is pernicious to the Interest of the Nation, or prejudicial to the Health of the People, such an Excise may there be laid, as may amount to a Prohibition of the Commodity; for which Reason he even then advised laying such a Duty upon Brandy and Spi-

rits, as might amount to a Prohibition; for, says he, the Loss to the King's Revenue would be recompenced by an Increase in the Customs upon Wine, and in the Excise upon other Liquors, the Consumption whereof they undoubtedly hinder, as well as that of Flesh and Corn. And to this I will add, that if any Duty at all be laid upon any such Commodity as this Author mentions, the Parliament ought to take Care to make it such a Duty as may very near amount to a Prohibition; for let the Use of it be never so pernicious to the Interest of the Nation, or prejudicial to the Health of the People, if it be made a Fund for bringing Money into the King's Exchequer, the King's Ministers will encourage the Consumption, and will neglect to execute, or pervert any Laws you can make for preventing or diminishing that Consumption.

This, I affirm, my Lords, will be the Consequence, and every Man who considers, must from Experience assent to what I affirm. Too great a Number of Ale houses or Taverns is certainly a Nuisance, and of the most pernicious Consequence both to the Health and the Industry of the People, which was the Reason for introducing the Custom of granting Licences: When this Custom was first established, no Licence was granted, unless upon Inquiry it was found, that such a House was in that Place really wanted for the Convenience of the Neighbourhood, or for the Accommodation of Travellers; but since the high Duties and Excises have been laid upon Wines, and upon Beer, and Ale, has such an Inquiry ever been made? Has not a Licence been granted to every one that ask'd it? Has not the Execution of our Laws against Drunkenness and Tippling been most egregiously neglected? This, my Lords, will be the Consequence of the

the Duty now proposed to be laid on Gin. The Duty proposed is not near so high as to amount to a Prohibition: It is not so high as to prevent the excessive Use of that Liquor among the meanest Sort of People: It is not designed as such; It is designed as a Fund for bringing Money into the King's Exchequer; and therefore we may depend upon it, that the Use of this Commodity, and even the excessive Use of it, will be encouraged, or at least connived at by the King's Ministers, and by all those under their Direction. The Justices of Peace may, perhaps, for the first Year or two, refuse granting a Licence to a House known to be designed to be made a Gin-shop, under the Pretence of being a Coffee-house or Ale-house; but they will soon have private Directions, and a Licence will be granted to every one that desires it.

I cannot therefore, my Lords, consent to a Bill, which will so certainly tend to encourage the Use, nay the excessive Use of this pernicious Commodity; and I am the more positively determin'd against this Bill, because I know the Duty thereby to be imposed is to be made a Fund for borrowing a large Sum of Money. If the Duty were to be imposed but for a Year or two, I should be under very little Concern, because, I am convinced, the fatal Consequences that will ensue from giving such a Loose to the excessive Use of this Commodity, will soon oblige us to take some effectual Method, if possible, for putting a Stop to it; but when the Duty is mortgaged, and a large new Debt contracted upon the Credit of it, we can take no Method for putting a Stop to the excessive Use of this Commodity, without mortgaging the Sinking Fund for the Payment of that Debt. For this Reason I look upon the Bill now before us as a Mask only for concealing a Design to

mortgage the Sinking Fund. It was supposed, and very reasonably supposed by those who have formed this Design, that the Parliament would not be prevailed with to mortgage the Sinking Fund, for supporting such romantick an Expence as we now seem to be entering into; but, thought they, if we can prevail with the Parliament to lay a small Duty upon Gin, and to mortgage that Duty, with the Sinking Fund as a collateral Security, the Publick Safety will soon oblige them to annihilate the Principal, and then the whole Debt must fall upon the collateral Security. This, I shall grant, is an ingenious Contrivance, but it is easily seen through; and therefore your Lordships must all be convinced, that the Question now before you is, Whether you will agree to mortgage the Sinking Fund for supporting *Hanover* Troops, that, in my Opinion, can be of no Service to us or any of our Allies. This, my Lords, is truly the Case, and Truth will at last break thro' that Veil which is now thrown over it. The Duties payable upon Spirituous Liquors sold by Retail, and upon Licences for selling them by Retail, make now a Part of the Sinking Fund: These you are to abolish, and to impose new Duties in their Stead, upon which you are to raise a new Debt. Is not this properly mortgaging a Part of the Sinking Fund? But this is not all: By the Loose you are now to give to the Retailing of such Liquors, the Spirit will in a Year or two become as general and violent against the publick Retailers of Gin, as it was in the Year 1736: You will then be obliged to annihilate the Fund you are now creating, by laying such a Duty on the Still head as will amount very near to a Prohibition; and thus at last the Debt contracted upon that Fund must become a Mortgage upon the Sinking Fund.

Fund. This is therefore the true Question now before you, Whether you will agree to mortgage the Sinking Fund? As this ought not, I think, to be done but in a Case of the last Extremity, and as no such Case can be supposed to exist at present, I shall therefore be against committing the Bill.

The next that spoke was Q. Fabius Maximus, whose Speech was to this Effect:*

My Lords,

AS the noble Lord who spoke last has often in this House given Proofs of the Acuteness of his Discerning Faculty: As no Man who knows him can doubt of his great Capacity, I am surprised, he should so far mistake the Design of this Bill, as to suppose it intended to encourage or promote the excessive Drinking of Spirituous Liquors of any Kind. I shall readily agree with his Lordship in all he has said about the fatal Consequences of this Vice: I shall grant, that it impairs the Health and debauches the Morals of those that are subject to it: I shall admit, that it may happen to be of dangerous Consequence to the publick Quiet; but all this is an Argument for the Bill rather than against it, because, I think, it is apparent, that this Bill, if passed into a Law, will diminish at least the Consumption of this Liquor. I know, my Lords, that the Bill now proposed to be repealed was design'd as a total Prohibition of the Retail of all Spirituous Liquors: The Duty laid upon all such Liquors sold by Retail, under two Gallons, was so high, that no Man could propose to retail them fairly; and the Duty upon Licences was so extravagant, that, I believe, the Projector of the Bill did not expect that any Man in the Kingdom would take out a Licence; and accordingly not above

two, I think, in the whole Kingdom did take out any such Licence. That Bill was therefore design'd as a total Prohibition of the Retail Trade, and actually proved a Prohibition of any fair Trade in that Way; but every one knows, it did not diminish the Consumption, nor prevent the excessive Use of Spirituous Liquors. They were not, 'tis true, retailed publicly and avowedly, but they were clandestinely retailed in every Coffee-house and Ale house, and in many Shops and private Houses; so that the Use and even the Abuse of Spirituous Liquors continued as frequent, tho' not so apparent, as before the Act was made, and the Consumption rather increased than diminished, as appears from the Amount of the Duty for these last two Years.

Thus, my Lords, the Case stands at present: The Perniciousness of these Liquors, when drank to Excess, is upon all Hands admitted: An Attempt has been made to prevent this Excess, but by doing too much we have done nothing. This Bill is therefore designed as a new Experiment, in order to correct the Faults of the former, and, I hope, it will have its Effect. We find by Experience, we cannot absolutely prevent the Retailing of such Liquors; because if we prevent their being retailed in an open fair Way, they will be retailed in a clandestine smuggling Manner. What then are we to do? Does not common Sense point out to us the most proper Method, which is, to allow their being publicly retailed, but to lay such a Duty upon the Still head and upon Licences, as, without amounting to a Prohibition, will make them come so dear to the Consumer, that the Poor will not be able to launch out into an excessive Use of them. This, I am persuaded, will be the Consequence of what is now proposed: The Duty proposed upon

* In the Character of Lord Bathurst.

upon Licences is so moderate, that every Ale-house and Coffee-house in the Kingdom will take out a Licence; consequently those Liquors will be openly and fairly retailed by great Numbers of People; but this Duty, together with the Duty proposed to be laid upon the Still-head, will raise the Price so, as to put it out of the Power of the meaner Sort of People to purchase too great a Quantity of them, without putting it out of their Power to have a single Dram when it is absolutely necessary for the Support of Nature, which is often the Case in this cold Climate, especially in damp foggy Weather, or in marshy or fenny Parts of the Country.

Thus, my Lords, the additional Duties will prevent the Excess when the Liquor is purchased from a fair Retailer, and the great Number of fair Retailers will make it difficult for any one to retail in a clandestine Manner. The Law which is by this Bill to be repealed could not, we know, be executed for want of Informers whose Veracity could be depended on. This will not be the Case after this Bill is passed into a Law; because every Man who takes out a Licence will be bound in Interest to detect and inform against clandestine Retailers, so that it is to be hoped there will be soon no such Retailer in the Kingdom; and it will be easy to keep fair Retailers under some Sort of Order, because a Man's Licence may be taken from him, if he should appear to be one who encourages or allows excessive Drinking of Spirituous Liquors in his House. I therefore wonder how it can be supposed, that this Bill will encourage or promote the excessive Use of such Liquors. Can this be supposed of a Bill which is design'd to bring the Retail of such Liquors under proper Regulations? Can it be supposed, that the Doubling of the Duty upon any Commodity will

increase the Consumption of it? *Nititur in vetitum* is I know a common Proverb, and may be assign'd as one of the Reasons for the late Increase in the Consumption of Spirituous Liquors; but this Reason is now to be taken away, and suppose the Inclinations of the Poor should continue as strong as before, I think, the Impossibility of their being able to drink so much after this Bill is passed, as they did before, may be demonstrated; for as the Duties are now to be doubled upon all home-made Spirits, and as Experience has shewn, that when a Duty of one Penny is laid upon any Commodity, the Retailer lays another, it may be reckon'd, that the same Quantity of Spirits will next Year cost 500,000*l.* more than it did this Year, which is a much larger additional Sum than our poor Gin-Drinkers can possibly raise, and therefore they must necessarily retrench in the Quantity they make use of, in Proportion as the Price is advanced.

I am therefore convinced, my Lords, that this Bill will have an immediate Effect as to the preventing of all clandestine retailing of Spirituous Liquors, which is in itself of great Consequence, because it will enable the Government in a great Measure to prevent the excessive Use; and this, I think, is the only Grievance complained of, for I never heard that a single moderate Dram, even of the pernicious Liquor called Gin, was either a Crime or a Sin; and whatever some abstemious and whimsical Physicians may say, others will tell you, that a moderate Dram of some Sort of Spirituous Liquors or other, or what in their Terms is called a Cordial, is necessary upon many Occasions for the Relief or Support of Nature: Nay, even the most Abstemious among them will prescribe a Dram or Cordial, when they are paid the usual Fee for their Prescription, and their Friend the Apo-

Apothecary a most extravagant Price for what he purchases, as other Gin Retailers do, for a mere Trifle from the Distiller.

Beside this good Effect, my Lords, of preventing the clandestine retailing of Gin, the Bill will certainly diminish the Consumption, in my Opinion, at least one Third; and this Diminution will as certainly fall upon the Abuse and not upon the moderate Use of this Liquor; for when Necessity requires, even the Poor will still be able to purchase, but by the Advance of the Price, it will be put out of their Power to commit a Debauch, or, at least, not so frequently as they may now do; and if it should appear, that the Price is still too low for preventing the Poor from intoxicating themselves frequently with this Liquor, you may double or treble the Duty next Session; for the Duty itself, so far as I can find, is not to be mortgaged: It is only the Duty upon Licences that is to be mortgaged, and that Duty will, I believe, continue to be a sufficient Fund for all that is to be borrow'd upon it, even tho' you should raise the Duty upon the Still-head so high as to amount to a Prohibition of all home-made Spirits, which, on account of our *British* Distillery, I hope, you will never do. There is therefore no Danger of the Sinking Fund's being mortgaged by the Money to be raised in Consequence of this Bill, and if there were, if the Sinking Fund were now directly to be mortgaged, the Circumstances we are in at present, and the dangerous Circumstances the Affairs of *Europe* are in, would be a sufficient Excuse for it.

I shall grant, my Lords, that in Time of Peace, the Sinking Fund ought to be deemed sacred, and ought never to be converted to any Use but that of discharging a Part of our publick Debts; but in Time of War, and when the Nation is in immediate Danger, the most sacred

Treasure may and ought to be made use of, when it becomes necessary for our immediate Preservation. For this Reason, if the Question now before us were really what the noble Lord says it is, I should be under no Difficulty in giving it an Affirmative; because, I think, our very Being, or at least our Independency, must attend the Fate of the present War in *Germany*; for if the *German* Empire should be brought under a Dependency upon *France*, which may probably be the Event of the present War, if we do not most strenuously interpose, I am sure, we could not long support ourselves as a Nation independent of that Monarchy. But this, as I have shewn, is not the Question now before us: C The Sinking Fund may be added as a collateral Security, because it is not known what the Duty upon Licences may produce: This is necessary for enabling the Government to borrow Money at a low Interest; but I do not think the Sinking Fund is in the least Danger of becoming liable to that Debt, for which it is to be made a collateral Security. And as the Bill now before us repeals a Law which was always deemed whimsical, and has been found ineffectual: As it establishes a Method for preventing the excessive Use of Spirituous Liquors, which, I am convinced, will have a great Effect; and as it will furnish the Government with a Sum of Money which is necessary upon the present Occasion, and which cannot, I think, be in any other Way so conveniently raised, I shall be for having the Bill pass'd into a Law, and consequently I shall be for the present Motion.

T. Octacilius Crassus * spoke next in Substance thus.

My Lords,

THE Question, which in this Debate ought to be first discussed,

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T t t

cussed,

* In the Character of the Bishop of Oxford.

cussed, is, Whether the Retailing of Spirituous Liquors in small Quantities ought at any Rate to be permitted; and upon this Question I can determine myself without the least Hesitation: We may allow them to be dispensed, but we ought not, I wish we never had allow'd them to be retailed. The Drinking them to Excess must by every one be condemn'd, and indeed the Drinking of any strong or intoxicating Liquors to Excess must be condemned by every Man who has either Religion or common Sense. But the Difference between Spirituous and other strong Liquors lies in, this: Of all other strong Liquors a Man must drink a large Quantity, and must be at it a long Time, before he is quite deprived of his Reason: He has Time to reflect of what he is about, and, I am told, even the Liquor itself becomes nauseous before a Man can be quite fuddled; so that a Man must put a Sort of Force upon himself, before he can swallow down so much of any other Sort of strong Liquor as to deprive himself of all Sense and Reason. But with Spirituous Liquor the Case is vastly different: A small Quantity, no more perhaps than a Man can swallow down at a Draught, deprives him of all Reason and Reflection, and the the compounding Distillers have contrived so many Ways for rendering the Spirit palatable, that it never grows nauseous, but on the contrary, the Sot swallows it down with Pleasure, even when he has scarcely the Power to hold it to his Head.

Thus your Lordships see, that, with regard to the Temptation, there is a very great Difference between Spirituous Liquors and other Sorts of strong Liquors; and with regard to the Consequences of Drinking to Excess, there is likewise a vast Difference. An Excess in strong Liquors may make a Man drunk, an Excess in Spirituous Li-

quors makes him mad. A Man who gets drunk with Beer or Ale, or even with Wine, generally goes to sleep, he is seldom mischievous; but a Man who gets drunk with Spirituous Liquors, seldom goes to sleep before he does Mischief, either to himself or some other Person. An habitual Drinking of strong Liquors to Excess may bring the Gout, but an habitual Drinking of Spirituous Liquors to Excess brings certain, and often sudden Death. As the pernicious Consequences of drinking Spirituous Liquors to Excess are acknowledged even by those who appear as Advocates for this Bill, I shall not insist much upon them, but permit me to remind your Lordships of the horrible Scenes that appeared publickly in our Streets before passing the Law, which you are now to repeal. Almost in every Street we had two or three Gin-shops filled with such Company as no sober Man could view without Horror, and yet this was not the worst: There was an invisible Scene still more horrible to think of; for they tell me, every one of these Gin-shops had a back Shop or Cellar, strowed every Morning with fresh Straw, where those that got drunk were thrown, Men and Women promiscuously together: Here they might commit what Wickedness they pleased, and by sleeping out the Dose they had taken, make themselves ready to take another, if they could find Money to pay for it. These open Scenes of Wickedness we got rid of by the Law you are now to repeal. But this Law, it is said, did not put a Stop to the Consumption: Tho' Spirituous Liquors were not publickly, they were privately retailed as much as ever: I am sorry for it, my Lords, but this shall never be an Argument with me for allowing a publick Retail: I shall always be for confining Vice as much as possible to Holes and

and Corners; and it must be allowed, that the Temptation can never be so great or so general, as when we have a publick Shop at every Corner, where a poor Passenger is often drawn in by some Friend, perhaps some female Friend, and by Variety of Company and Example, as well as by the Nature of the Liquor itself, is inticed to drink too much.

It is this Temptation, my Lords, which by publick Shops is thrown into every Man's Way, that makes me against admitting of any publick Retail, and I wish it were possible to prevent any private. I shall not take upon me to blame our Magistrates and Officers of Justice; but if the Law now in being be such a one as cannot be executed, surely it may, and ought to be amended. Surely some Law may, and ought to be contrived, which may be executed; for even the private Retail of Spirituous Liquors produces daily most terrible Mischiefs. But the other Day, as I have been credibly informed, there were two Children murdered by giving them a Spoonful of that pernicious Liquor called Gin, and many Children are murdered in the Womb, or upon the Breast, by the Mother's drinking too plentifully of that inticing and bewitching Liquor, which is certainly poisonous, when taken in too great a Quantity, and the Poison is the more dangerous, because it never nauseates, but, on the contrary, provokes a second Draught, the second a third, and so on, till the unhappy Patient has taken too great a Dose; and when one Dose is wore off by Sleep, it leaves such a Languor as makes a new Dose necessary for recruiting the Spirits, which is the Reason, that those who once begin to debauch in this Sort of Liquor, seldom give over repeating the Dose, till they have dosed themselves into their Graves. Poisons, my Lords,

of all Sorts, ought to be confined to the Apothecary's Shop, where the Master's Character, and even his Bread, depends upon his not administering too great a Dose to any Person whatever, and where the Price is generally too high for any poor Man to commit a Debauch. Will you then commit the Care of dispensing this Poison to every Ale-house-keeper in the Kingdom, I may say to every Man in the Kingdom, who is willing to pay Half a Crown to the Justices, and twenty Shillings a Year to the Government for a Licence? Will you enable them to dispense this Poison at so cheap a Rate, that a poor thoughtless Creature may get drunk for Three-pence, and may purchase immediate Death for a Shilling? A Cordial may be necessary in some Distempers, and may be of Service to the Patient, when moderately and skilfully administered; but no Climate, no Temperature of the Air, can make a Dram of Spirituous Liquors necessary to a Person in full Health and Vigour. Even in our most foggy Weather, or in the most fenny Parts of the Country, I am convinced, a Draught of good warm Beer, would have a better Effect against the Inclemency of the Weather, than a Dram of any Kind; and therefore, there is no Necessity for admitting of any publick Retail.

But this Bill, we are told, is intended for putting an End to the clandestine Retail Trade now carried on, and that by enhancing the Price of the Commodity it will diminish the Consumption. As to its putting an End to the clandestine Retail Trade, I believe, it will have in a great Measure its Effect; for very few will run the Risk of carrying on a clandestine Trade, when they may have a Licence at so cheap a Rate as twenty Shillings a Year; and by the same Method you might put an End to every other Sort of

clandestine Trade. But as to the enhancing of the Price to the Consumer, or diminishing the Consumption, this Bill will not, I am convinced, have the least Effect. On the contrary, the Commodity may, by this Bill, be brought cheaper to the Consumer; because the Distiller, the Compounder, and the Retailer, especially the latter, will sell at a less Profit; for surely the twenty Shillings to be paid by the Retailer is not near equal to the Risk every clandestine Retailer now runs; and both our Distillers and Compounders know, that they will get more by vending 10,000 Gallons at 3*d.* per Gallon Profit, than by vending 1000 Gallons at 6*d.* per Gallon Profit; therefore, in order to increase the Consumption, or at least to prevent its being diminished, they will certainly, in my Opinion, take the Duty upon themselves, and sell their Liquors to the Retailer at the very same Price they sold it before this new Duty was imposed. That they will be able to do so, I have Reason to believe, from the great Estates some of them have of late Years amassed, and from the low Price such Liquors are sold for in *Holland*; for if our Distillers would content themselves with as little Profit, I can see no Reason why they may not sell their Liquors as cheap as the *Dutch* Distillers do theirs.

From hence, my Lords, I think, I have Reason to suppose, that our home-made Spirits will be sold as cheap to the Consumer after this new Duty takes place, as ever they were before. Whether or no I am right in my Conjecture, will soon appear from Experience; and if it should appear to be right, what then will your Lordships have done? You will have revived that terrible Grievance, which was so much, and so justly complained of seven Years ago; and you will not then, perhaps, have it in your Power to ap-

ply any Remedy or Redress; for if the Consumption be increased, as I think it will, it will bring in such a considerable Revenue, that no Administration will be willing to part with it, or consent to any Law for redressing the Grievance, because it will annihilate, or very much diminish the Revenue. This is a Danger which your Lordships should seriously consider, before you give your Sanction to a Law that may, probably, be introductory of so much B Mischief; and this Danger is increased by the Mortgage that is now to be made of the Duty on Licences; for it will be pretended, and with Reason too, that you cannot do any Thing that may lessen the Produce of that Duty, without the C Consent of the Creditors to whom it is mortgaged, unless you previously pay off that Mortgage; and how you will be able to pay it off, without mortgaging the Sinking Fund, is at present beyond my Comprehension; so that the noble D Lord's Suggestion, that the Bill now before us is only a Mask for concealing a Design to mortgage the Sinking Fund, is not so void of Foundation as the noble Lord who spoke last seems to imagine.

What Danger this Nation, or the E Liberties of *Europe*, may be in at present from the ambitious Designs of *France*, I shall not pretend to determine; but if we are in any Danger that Way, it is a melancholy Consideration, that we must either submit to our Enemies, or sacrifice F the Health, the Industry, nay the Lives of our People, for the Sake of raising a Sum of Money to defend ourselves. I hope, we are not yet brought under such a Dilemma. It is not my Province to study Ways and Means, but those that do have, I hope, in *Petto*, several Methods for raising Money, less hurtful than what is now proposed. The Sinking Fund ought, I grant, to be kept

as sacred as possible; but rather than agree to such a destructive Method as this, I should be for mortgaging the Sinking Fund in a direct Manner, and without any Disguise; and as this may be done speedily, by a short Bill brought into the other House, as soon as your Lordships have rejected this, our publick Affairs, either abroad or at home, can no Way suffer by rejecting this Bill; for which Reason, I shall very freely give my Negative to the Motion.

*The next Speaker was T. Quintius *, whose Speech was chiefly to this Effect.*

My Lords,

TH^{O'} the Sinking Fund was at first designed, and was appropriated to the Payment of our publick Debts contracted before 1716, yet as there was no Stipulation nor Engagement between the Publick and its Creditors when that Fund was established, I was always of Opinion, that the Publick might make use of it in Cases of Necessity, and in such Cases only; for I never thought, that it ought to be wantonly meddled with, or applied towards supporting the Expence of *Spithead* Expeditions, and much less that it might be applied towards giving a sham Relief to our landed Gentlemen, by making them pay 700,000*l.* instead of 500,000*l.* which was the Case of taking the Salt Duty from the Sinking Fund, upon a Pretence of giving Relief to our poor Labourers and Manufacturers, and reviving it the very next Year, upon a Pretence of freeing our landed Gentlemen from the Payment of one Shilling in the Pound Land Tax for one Year.

In this Respect, my Lords, I am still of the same Opinion: If our Ministers are resolved to exert themselves with Vigour, in Conjunction with our Allies, for supporting a

Balance of Power in *Europe*, I shall be not only for applying the annual Produce of the Sinking Fund to the Service of the War, but even for mortgaging some Part of it, if it should become absolutely necessary to do so; but if we are only to make a Shew of our Armies in *Flanders*, as we formerly did of our Squadrons at the *Bastimento's*, and upon the Coasts of *Spain*, which I am afraid will at last appear to be the Case, for such a Purpose, I think, our Sinking Fund ought not to be meddled with, much less mortgaged, either directly or indirectly; therefore, whether you mortgage the Sinking Fund directly, or by Way of collateral Security, my Approbation must depend upon the Use that is made of the Money so raised: If a proper Use be made of the Money, I shall approve of the Mortgage, because, as I have said, it was always my Opinion, that the Publick had a Right to make use of the Sinking Fund in Cases of Necessity. But as several Lords have, upon former Occasions, declared themselves of a contrary Opinion, I must say, I am not a little surprised to see some of them now proposing as a collateral Security, the Mortgage of a Fund which they then deemed so sacredly appropriated to the Payment of our publick Debts, that no Necessity whatever ought to prevail with us to apply even its annual Produce to any other Purpose.

C. Cicerejus † stood up next, and spoke in Substance thus.

My Lords,

IF the Subject we are now upon were properly and fully understood, I cannot think, the Regulations proposed by this Bill would occasion any Dispute, and therefore I shall beg Leave to give you a short History of the *British* Distillery, which

* In the Character of the Lord Talbot.

† In the Character of the Earl of Cholmondeley.

which has been of great Benefit to this Nation, and may be of much greater if properly encouraged and regulated. I shall readily agree with the learned Prelate, that if it were possible, it would be very right to confine Spirits of all Kinds to the Apothecary's Shop, and to take Care that they should never be dispensed from thence but by the Advice of a Physician, or to Persons labouring under some real Infirmary. This, I believe, would be of Service both to the Health and Morals of the People: Nay, if you should do as the *Mahometans* have done, if you should make the Tasting of any Sort of strong Liquor heretical, and prevail so far as to prevent any Person's being ever guilty of this Heresy, which, by the bye, they never could do, I believe, it would do no Harm either to the Health or the Morals of the People; and, I am sure, it would save them a great deal of Money and Time. But this has always been deemed, and in these cold Climates, I believe, it will always be found to be impossible. Spirituous Liquors, as well as other strong Liquors, the People will drink, and if you do not allow them to do it openly, where the Government can keep the Use of such Liquors under some Regulations, they will do it privately, where the Government has no Power to regulate: If you do not furnish them with Spirits of your own Manufacture, which costs the Nation little or nothing, they will furnish themselves with Spirits of a foreign, which carries off yearly large Sums of Money, and diminishes greatly the general Balance of your Trade. This was the Case before our *British* Distillery was brought to any Perfection; for large Quantities of *French* Brandies and other foreign Spirits were yearly imported, which was a Grievance complained of, so long ago as in the Reign of King *Charles* the First,

The Cause of this great Importation was then, I suppose artfully, imputed to the Unskilfulness of our *British* Distillers, and to their extracting their Spirits from bad Materials, which prevented their being made use of generally among the People; and this was made a Pretence, in the 14th Year of that Reign, when exclusive Charters and Patents were very common, because of the Advantages accruing therefrom to Courtiers: I say, it was then a Pretence for incorporating the Distillers in and about *London*, and granting them the sole Privilege of making Spirits and Vinegar in the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and within 21 Miles round the same. But this proved no Cure for the Disease; and indeed no Man of any Knowledge in Trade can suppose, that a Monopoly will ever improve or increase a Manufacture. The Importation of *French* Brandies continued as great as ever, and increased to such a Degree, that it was loudly complain'd of in the Reigns of *Charles* and *James* the Second; but during that Period of Time, our Court was too much *Frenchify'd* to attempt any Thing against an Importation from *France*. At last the Revolution took Place, and the Interest of *England*, as well as the Nature of Trade, began to be better understood, and more impartially cultivated: Accordingly in the Second Year of K. *William* and Q. *Mary*, an Act was passed for encouraging the Distilling of Brandy and Spirits from Corn; whereby it was enacted, That during the Continuance of that Act, any Person might distil for Sale any low Wines or Spirits from Drink brewed from malted Corn, only paying the Duties, and being subject to the Penalties as other Distillers; and all Letters Patent made, or to be made, for the sole making of Brandy or other Spirits from Corn of any Sort,

as a new Invention, were thereby declared void.

As this Act, my Lords, gave a full Liberty to every one to exercise the Trade of Distilling, and as all Trade and Commerce with *France* was then prohibited, it gave a real Encouragement to the *British* Distillery, and very much increased the Consumption of home-made Spirits, the Advantage of which was sensibly felt by our Farmers, because it opened to them a Market for their spoiled and coarse Sorts of Corn, which they never before could make any Thing of; therefore the Act which was at first made for five Years, was continued for one Year longer, and tho' it then expired, yet the Benefit accruing to the Nation, by thus laying the Business or Trade open, was so sensibly felt, that by a Clause in an Act passed the very next Year, I mean the 8th and 9th of *K. William*, it was enacted, That any Person who had then set up, or should afterwards set up any Works or Offices for making or distilling for Sale, any low Wines or Spirits, from Drink brewed from malted Corn or Cyder, giving Notice to the Commissioners of Excise, within ten Days after the entering such Office or Work, might follow such Work, and might refine the Spirits of their own making, paying the Duties, and being subject to the Fines and Penalties as other Distillers. The Trade being thus laid entirely open by a perpetual Law, many Persons set up in *London* and *Westminster* as well as other Places, who were not free of the Company erected, as I have mention'd, by *K. Charles* the First; and tho' that Company had then no Right from their Charter to prosecute any Person for so doing, yet as all Companies are for monopolizing, this Company took Advantage of the Act in *Q. Elizabeth's* Time, and brought Actions against many of the Distillers, not free of

their Company, for using an Art or Mystery, in which they had not served an Apprenticeship of seven Years; but so careful was the Legislature to prevent every Thing that might be a Discouragement to our Distillery, that in the last Year of *Q. Anne*, an End was put to these and such like Actions, by enacting, That any Person might distil Brandy or Spirits from *British* Malt or Cyder, without being liable to be prosecuted on this Clause of the said Statute of *Q. Elizabeth*. And in the Mutiny Act passed the first Year of the late King, the Houses of Distillers, who did not allow of Tippling in their Houses, were expressly excepted from being burdened with the Quartering of Soldiers, which Exception has been repeated in every Mutiny Act passed since that Time. Nay even till the latter End of the late Reign, the Legislature continued its Fondness for encouraging the *British* Distillery; for in the 12th of his late Majesty it was enacted, That if any Merchant Importer should refuse to pay the Duties for Wines, as being damaged, corrupt, or unmerchantable, which by a former Act were, in that Case, to be staved and destroyed, the Commissioners of the Customs might cause such Wines to be put into Warehouses, and publickly sold, in order to be distilled into Brandy, or made into Vinegar.

My Lords, under these repeated Favours and Encouragements the *British* Distillery flourished and increased to a great Degree, so that not only large Sums were thereby saved yearly to the Nation by preventing the Importation of Foreign Spirits, but great Quantities were exported yearly to *Africa* and other Places. In the mean time an Evil arose imperceptibly from what in all other Trades is an Advantage: Our Distillers became so expert in their Business, and sold their Manufacture

facture so cheap, that our Poor began to drink it extravagantly, and to commit frequent Debauches in it, to the Destruction of their Health, their Morals, and their Industry. This Evil became at last so great, that it gave a violent Turn to the Spirit of the Legislature, and nothing could satisfy but a total Prohibition of all compound Spirits which were the most palatable, and consequently most used as well as most abused by our Poor. This occasion'd that Law of the 2d of his present Majesty, the Preamble of which has been read to you, and by which a Duty of five Shillings *per Gallon*, over and above all other Duties, was laid on all compound Spirits, and every Retailer of such Spirits was obliged to have a Licence and to pay 20*l.* yearly for the same. This was really a total Prohibition of any Man's retailing such Spirits in an open and fair Manner; but many continued to do it privately, and the Law was evaded by making and retailing a simple Sort of Spirit, in Derision, called Parliament Brandy, so that the debauching in Spirituous Liquors continued as general among the Poor as ever. The Law being thus found to be ineffectual, and our Farmers complaining of the Loss of a Market for their coarse Sort of Corn, it gave a new and a contrary violent Turn to the Spirit of the Legislature; and in the 6th Year of his present Majesty's Reign, the said Act was repealed, without making any Regulation for preventing the excessive Use of such Liquors. This, my Lords, of course produced a very bad Effect: The Poor being restor'd to their Liberty of getting drunk as usual, like Men set free from a Jail, they made a most extravagant Use of that Liberty; and this revived in the Legislature a Spirit more violent than ever against the Use of any Sort of Spirituous Liquor, which occasioned the Passing of a Law in the

Ninth Year of his present Majesty, by which the Retailing of Spirituous Liquors of any Kind was in effect absolutely prohibited.

From the bad Success of the former prohibitory Law, one would have thought, my Lords, that our Legislature should have been more cautious upon this Occasion. The Impossibility of executing the Law proposed was foretold by many, both within Doors and without; but so furious was our Zeal, that no Heed was given to such Prophecies, and consequently the Law, which is now to be repealed, was pass'd without any great Opposition. What was the Consequence? No Man could, no Man would observe the Law; and it gave such a Turn to the Spirit of the People, that no Man could with Safety venture to become an Informer. Even the very Commencement of the Law exposed us to the Danger of a Rebellion: An Insurrection of the Populace was threatned, nay the Government had Information of its being actually designed, and very wisely ordered the Troops to be drawn out, and posted in the several Places where the Mob was likely to assemble, which, perhaps, prevented a great deal of Bloodshed, and the Law began to be executed without any forcible Opposition. As there were Multitudes of Offenders, there was presently a Multitude of Informations; but as soon as any Man was known to be an Informer, he was assaulted, and pelted by the Mob, wherever they could meet with him. A noble Peer was obliged to open his Gates to one of these unfortunate Creatures, in order to protect him from the Mob who were in full Cry, and would probably have tore him to Pieces, if they could have laid hold of him; for they had before actually murdered some of these Informers. This was not the only Difficulty: The Magistrates themselves

themselves were in danger if they appeared zealous in the Execution of this Law: The Prosecutions were vastly expensive, and when the Person was convicted, seldom any Thing could be recovered, so that it put the Government to an infinite Expence.

Thus, my Lords, this new prohibitory Law increased the Evil it was intended to remove; so that the excessive Use of Spirituous Liquors is now more general, and more frequent than ever it was heretofore. In this Case, my Lords, is it not necessary to do something for lessening at least, if you cannot remove this Evil, which has been so long, and is now so loudly complained of? What can you do? Surely you will not do as you did before: You will not repeal this prohibitory Law, without substituting something in its Stead. This is what is intended by the Bill now before us. We cannot, we find, entirely prevent the Use of Spirituous Liquors; and therefore, if we could, we ought not to prevent, or too much discourage the Use of our own. It would destroy the *British* Distillery, which is now of so much Advantage to the Nation, and maintains, or helps to maintain great Numbers of People: It would again expose us to an Inundation of *French* Brandies. The moderate Use of Spirituous Liquors, especially those of our own Manufacture, is not what is, or ought to be complained of: It is the excessive Use that is attended with all those fatal Consequences which have been mentioned. Does not common Sense in this Case point out to us, that we ought to endeavour to prevent the excessive, without putting the moderate Use of our home-made Spirits out of any one's Power?

My Lords, as the excessive Use of these Liquors prevails most among our poor Sort of People, the best

and most proper Way for doing this is, certainly, in my Opinion, to lay a small Duty upon the Still-head, and another upon Licences, and to prevent any clandestine Retail. By the Duties you will so much enhance the Price of the Liquor, that the Poor will never, or but very seldom, be able to purchase a Debauch; and by preventing a clandestine Retail, you will always have the Retailers under your Eye, and may punish them if they should encourage Tippling or Drunkenness in their Houses. Whether the Duties proposed upon the Still-head and upon Licences be too small, is what I shall not at present determine, because it has nothing to do in this Debate: It can come under your Consideration no where, but when you are in a Committee upon the Bill. However, at present, I shall beg Leave to observe, that if you make the Duties too high, you cannot prevent a clandestine Trade, and will deprive the Poor even of the moderate Use of these Liquors in a fair Way of Purchase, which will be deemed a Hardship by the Populace; and this in a free Country will render the Execution of the Law dangerous, if not impracticable.

Upon the Whole, my Lords, I can find no solid Objection against this Bill. I think it a most necessary Bill, even supposing, that no Part of the Supply were thereby to be raised. But as a great Part of the Supply for next Year is to be raised by this Bill, I begin to suspect, that the Opposition proceeds chiefly from those who are against our giving the Queen of *Hungary* any effectual Assistance, and are, therefore, for retarding, or disappointing his Majesty of those Supplies that are necessary for that Purpose. As I am for giving her *Hungarian* Majesty the most speedy, as well as the most effectual Assistance,

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I am for expediting with the utmost Dispatch, all the Supplies necessary for that Purpose. This adds greatly to my Zeal, not only for the passing, but for the speedy passing of this Bill, and, therefore, I shall most heartily concur in the Motion that A has been made to you.

L. Pise * *stood up next, and spoke to the Effect as follows, viz.*

My Lords,

THE noble Lord who spoke last B seemed in some Part of what he said to forget, that the Bill now before us is a Money Bill, sent up to us from the other House, and, consequently, according to the Rule of that House, such a one as we must either reject or pass without C Amendment; for our amending it in any Part, especially in that which relates to the Quantum of the Duties to be imposed, will be the same, nay worse than our directly rejecting it; because the other House, upon the single Account of our amending D it, will certainly reject it; and, consequently, our making any Amendment in the Committee will be of worse Consequence than our rejecting the Bill now upon the second reading, because it will occasion a longer Delay in providing for E the Service of the ensuing Year. I am very far, my Lords, from yielding to the other House our Right of amending a Money Bill: I think we have as good a Right to amend any Bill that comes from them, as they have to amend any Bill that F comes from us: But, I believe, they will be as obstinate in not yielding to us, as we can be in not yielding to them; and when we go into a Committee upon this Bill, I am persuaded, the noble Lord who spoke last, or some of his Friends, will G make use of this Dispute between the two Houses as an Argument for our agreeing to the Bill without any

Amendment. Therefore, I hope, they will now allow us to consider, Whether the Duties proposed to be laid upon the Still-head and upon Licences be too small, or promise not to make use of this Argument against our considering this Question in the Committee.

My Lords, I shall always be as ready as any Lord in this House to agree to the Supplies necessary for the ensuing Year, and if we could give effectual Assistance to the Queen of Hungary, I should be as zealous for it as any Man in this Kingdom; but at the same Time I must be for raising the Supplies in that Manner, which may be least hurtful to the People; and therefore, when the other House, whose Business it is to raise the Supplies, are artfully led into any pernicious Method of raising them, I shall never make the least Scruple to reject what they thus propose, because they may easily resume the Committee of Ways and Means, and there contrive a new Method of raising the Supply, upon finding that this House had rejected the first Method thought of by them. Our rejecting this Bill therefore can be no Interruption to our giving effectual Assistance to the Queen of Hungary, if it should appear to be E in our Power; but if none of the other great Powers of Europe will join with us, I do not think it will be in our Power to give her effectual Assistance, and if we cannot give her effectual Assistance, I do not think we ought to run ourselves into any Dangers or Difficulties, for the Sake of giving her an Assistance which can serve only for putting off the evil Day with respect to her, and bringing it the sooner on with respect to ourselves.

This, I hope, my Lords, our Ministers will consider, and as none of the great Powers of Europe seem as yet to be in any great Forwardness to join with us in assisting the Queen of

* In the Character of the Earl of Chesterfield.

of Hungary, I can see no Necessity for any extraordinary Dispatch in our raising the Supplies. But if there were, the rejecting of this Bill now upon the second Reading is the best Method we can take for having the Supplies raised with Dispatch, and must be allow'd to be so, if I can shew, that we ought not to pass it without an Amendment in the most material Part, which is that relating to the Quantum of the Duties to be laid upon the Distilling and Retailing of home-made Spirits. B For my Part, I am surprized, how any Lord of this House can suppose the Bill to be design'd for suppressing or putting a Stop to the excessive Drinking of Spirituous Liquors: In my Opinion, the very Title of the Bill ought to be alter'd: It ought to be called a Bill for encouraging the Consumption of such Liquors, by enabling all the Poor in the Kingdom to get drunk as often as they please. The present Abuse in this Way is acknowledged by every Lord who has spoke in this Debate, D and yet it must be allowed, that every one who retails them under the present Prohibition runs a very great Risk. Can we suppose, that the Retailer does not consider this Risk in settling the Price at which he sells his Liquors? Can we suppose, he would not sell them cheaper, especially when great Numbers are contending and underselling one another, if he could retail them without any Risk? A small Duty is, 'tis true, by this Bill to be laid upon the Still-head, and another upon F Licences; but both together will not amount to near the Value of the Risk which the clandestine Retailer now runs; therefore I must conclude, that after this Bill is passed into a Law, Gin will be sold cheaper to the Consumer by the licensed Retailer, than it is now sold G by the clandestine, and consequently that the Poor will then be better

able to launch out into a Debauch with that Liquor than they are now.

I shall grant, my Lords, that Gin is now clandestinely retailed at most Ale-houses, and at many other Sorts of Houses; but this is done privately and to such People as the Landlord can trust. It is not sold openly in a publick Room, where Variety of Companies meet, and where the Example of one Company incites another to the Use, perhaps the Abuse of this pernicious Liquor. B This will be the Case as soon as this Bill begins to take Place, and the Restraint and Fear People have now been under for almost seven Years, will make them the more extravagant, when they find themselves at full Liberty. This Bill will therefore, in my Opinion, quite alter C the old *English* Sort of Drunkenness, which proceeded from Hospitality and Good-Fellowship: If they did in former Days get drunk, it was with Strong Beer or Ale, which is a Sort of Soporifick. While they were drinking they were merry, when they got drunk they went to sleep. But our modern Liquor called Gin has converted Drunkenness into Madness. It admits of no Mirth, no Conversation: The Company grow mad before they well know what they are about, and the more they drink, the more ripe they grow for any Wickedness or Extravagance.

Luxury, my Lords, is to be taxed, but Vice prohibited, let the Difficulties in executing the Law be what they will. Would you lay a Tax upon a Breach of the Ten Commandments? Would not such a Tax be wicked and scandalous; because it would imply an Indulgence to all those who could pay the Tax? Is not this a Reproach most justly thrown by Protestants upon the Church of *Rome*? Was it not the chief Cause of the Reformation? And will you follow a Precedent U u u 2 which

which brought Reproach and Ruin upon those that introduc'd it? This is the very Case now before us: You are going to lay a Tax, and consequently to indulge a Sort of Drunkenness, which almost necessarily produces a Breach of every one of the Ten Commandments. Can you expect the Reverend Bench will approve of this? I am convinced, they will not, and therefore, I wish, I had seen it full upon this Occasion. I am sure, I have seen it much fuller upon other Occasions, in which Religion had no such deep Concern.

We have already, my Lords, several Sorts of Funds in this Nation, so many that a Man must have a good deal of Learning to be Master of them. Thanks to his Majesty, we have now amongst us the most learned Man of the Nation in this Way. I wish he would rise up and tell us, what Name we are to give to this new Fund. We have already the Civil List Fund, the Sinking Fund, the Aggregate Fund, the *South-Sea* Fund, and God knows! how many others. What Name we are to give to this new Fund I know not, unless we are to call it the Drinking Fund. It may perhaps enable the People of a certain foreign Territory to drink Claret, but it will disable the People of this Kingdom from drinking any Thing else but Gin; for when a Man has by Gin-drinking render'd himself unfit for Labour or Business he can purchase nothing else, and then the best Thing he can do is to drink on till he dies.

But, my Lords, to be serious upon this Subject, for it is really an Affair that deserves your most serious Consideration, I wish your Lordships would declare what is truly your Meaning by this Bill; for I think it inconsistent with your Dignity to declare what no Man in *England* will believe you mean. I therefore wish, you would declare openly and

freely, that you hereby intend to encourage and promote the excessive Drinking of Gin, in order to encrease his Majesty's Revenue; for no reasonable Man will suppose you intend to discourage, much less prohibit, this Vice, by giving every Man that pleases an Indulgence, not only to practise it himself, but to promote it in others, upon Condition of his paying a small Tax yearly. For this Reason, I think, you ought to prefix to the Bill a Preamble in these or the like Words: Whereas his Majesty has Occasion for a large Sum of Money for maintaining his *Hanover* Troops and the *British* Troops sent, for what Purpose we know not, to *Flanders*; and whereas a very considerable new Revenue may be raised, by permitting the People of *England* to poison themselves with a Liquor called Gin, which of late Years the Poor have grown extremely fond of, therefore be it enacted,—Such a Preamble, I shall grant, my Lords, would not be very consistent with that Regard which you profess, and ought to have for the People; but in my Opinion, it would be more consistent with your Dignity than any other; for no Man of Honour will profess one Thing when he means the direct contrary, and a Man who has a Regard to his Character, will be cautious of professing what no Man in the World will believe he means.

This, my Lords, will be the Consequence of your passing this Bill in the Shape it stands in at present, and you must pass it in this Shape or none. Experience will soon shew, that the general and cheap Indulgence hereby given to the Retailing of Gin, will promote and increase the excessive Drinking of it among the People. The whole Nation will soon see this, and it will give every Man a good Reason to doubt your Sincerity, or your Judgment. Nay, either the one or the other must by every

every Man be condemned, which of course will bring this august Assembly into a general Contempt, and such an Effect, I hope, your Lordships will always be solicitous to prevent. But this will not be the only fatal Consequence: It will bring upon the Nation all the Ills which were so severely felt, and so generally complain'd of seven Years ago. At that Time, I remember, the Officers of our Army complained heavily of the fatal Effects of Gin-drinking upon the common Soldiers: They said, it made them unfit for any Sort of Service, because many of them were almost continually drunk, and whilst in that Condition, they were either so mutinous or so stupid, that they would not or could not obey any Orders. To this they added, that the constant Use of Gin debilitated the common Fellows so as to render them unfit for supporting any Sort of Fatigue, nay, even that of going thro' their Exercises at a Review. How the Officers of our Army come now to be so silent, I do not know; but these Effects will all, I am convinced, be renewed by our passing this Bill; and will you do any Thing that may tend to debilitate your Soldiers and Seamen, at a Time when we must be undone, if one *Englishman* is not able to beat three *Frenchmen*? For this will be the Case, if we enter into the present War with such Odds against us, as must be, if none of the great Powers of *Europe* join with us in assisting the Queen of *Hungary*; and if we are not to enter into the present War, we have no occasion for raising such Sums of Money as this Bill is designed for.

The noble Lord was pleased to give us a very exact History of the Progress of Gin in this Kingdom, and to recommend to our Care the *British* Distillery. My Lords, I shall grant, that the *British* Distillery has for many Years been very much en-

couraged by the Legislature: I shall agree, that we had and still have great Reason to encourage it. If our People must make use of Spirituous Liquors, I shall always be for encouraging them to make use of those of a home rather than of a foreign Manufacture. But I shall never be for raising the *British* Distillery upon the Destruction of the *British* People; and therefore I shall always be for laying such Restraints upon the Use of Spirituous Liquors, even those of our own Manufacture, as may prevent as much as possible the Peoples destroying themselves by the Abuse. The Means for doing this are known and from Experience manifest: Brandy and Rum are certainly as palatable as any Sort of home-made Spirit, yet the Abuse, or excessive Use of these Liquors never became general among the People. What is the Reason? My Lords, the Reason is plain: We have subjected them to such high Duties, as render it impossible for a poor Man to commit frequent Debauches in them; and if willing, we might easily do the same with regard to all home-made Spirits: A Duty of *three or four Shillings per Gallon* upon the Still-head would have the same Effect as to them, that our high Duties have with respect to Rum and Brandy; and the Payment of this Duty might be as easily and as effectually enforced as the Payment of the other: For a Still-house cannot be privately set up, at least it cannot be long concealed, and at every known Still-house the Officers may easily prevent any Concealments.

But such a Duty as this, my Lords, would certainly diminish the Consumption: Nay, it would probably diminish the Revenue arising from that Consumption; and therefore, I am afraid, it will never be thought of, much less proposed by Ministers, who never value a Duty, but, as *Hudibras*

dibras says, every Thing is to be valued, according to the Money it will bring. They may chime in with a popular Cry for taxing some Sort of Luxury, but if they can, they will take Care, that the Tax shall not be so high as to amount to an effectual Prohibition, consequently it becomes a Fund; and when they have got such a Tax laid on, they endeavour to propagate the Luxury in order to encrease the Fund. This, I am convinced, will be the Consequence of the Bill now before us. The excessive Drinking of Gin is become a Luxury, chiefly among the necessitous Part of our People, and as it is not only vicious in itself, but the Father of all other Vices, it ought to be prohibited, or at least restrained by such a Tax as would amount to a Prohibition. Instead of this, you are to lay such a small Tax, that it will not be in the least felt by the Consumer, and to make that a Tax for bringing in a considerable Revenue to the Publick. Can you, after this, expect that Ministers, or their under Agents, will take any Method for repressing the Vice or the Luxury? Will they not give secret Orders to their Tools the Justices to connive at this Sort of Wickedness? And the Retailers will certainly propagate it to the utmost of their Power. Therefore, when this Project was first formed, I must suppose, that half a Dozen Ministers having assembled and laid their wise Heads together, they resolved, that the People of this Nation should be drunk for one Twelvemonth at least, not only to raise a Sum of Money for their dark Purposes, but to prevent the People's being sensible of their Misery, or of the heavy Burdens, intended to be laid upon them and their Posterity.

My Lords, if a certain Period were to be put to this drunken Fit at the End of one Twelvemonth, it would give me much less Concern;

but our Ministers will find such a sweet Penny arising from it, that they will never voluntarily part with the delicious Morfel; and therefore, I am afraid, this drunken Fit will continue, till at last we have no Money to purchase even Gin itself. Such a Consequence, which, I think, is certain, would put an End to this, and, indeed, to every other Revenue; and as I have some Regard for succeeding Ministers, which few present Ministers ever had, I must be against a Bill, which must necessarily bring them into such lamentable Circumstances; for a Minister without any publick Revenue to support either himself or his Measures, would in this Country, I fear, make but a very sorry Figure, unless he were possess'd of greater Abilities and more Virtue than any modern Minister can pretend to.

[This DEBATE and JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

EXTRACTS from A VOYAGE to the SOUTH-SEAS, &c. continued from p. 444.

SATURDAY, Aug. 8. This Morning went to the Lieutenant, for him to acquaint the Captain all his Officers were ready to give sufficient Reasons for going thro' the *Streights of Megellan*, desiring a Consultation might be held in the Afternoon. At Three o'Clock the Captain sent for me and Mr. *Cummins*; when we came, he said, Gentlemen, I am determin'd to take my Fate with you, or where the Spirit of the People leads, and shall use my best Endeavours for their Preservation; but I am afraid of meeting contrary Winds, for after the Sun has cross'd the Line we must expect to meet 'em. I made Answer, By all Accounts, the Wind hangs from N. W. to the S. W. above three Parts of the Year;

Year; which is in our Favour. Mr. Cummins told him, There was fresh Water to be got as well on one Coast as the other; and if Sir John Narborough's Treatment was so ill in a profound Peace, what must we expect in a Time of open War? The Captain said, I am afraid, very bad. Then Mr. Cummins spoke in this Manner to the Captain: Sir, I always took you for an honourable Gentleman, and I believe you to be such; on your Honour, Sir, I beg you will give the true Sentiments of your Mind, whether thro' the *Streights* is not the surest and safest Way to preserve our Lives, notwithstanding we have a thousand Difficulties to encounter with any Way? The Captain answer'd, I really think going to the Northward is the safest Way; for suppose we should be drove off to Sea, when on the other Side the Land, what is to be done then? I said, Sir, it is our Business to keep the Shore, to prevent all Accidents that may happen that Way. Then Lieut. B——s made an Objection, Suppose you have the Wind blowing right in, and a tumbling Sea, as to endanger the Boat, what are we to do? I made Answer, Sir, if you remember, when we were riding at St. Julian's, it blow'd a very hard Gale right in from the Sea; yet, even then, the Sea did not run so high as to endanger a Boat riding at Anchor: Another Instance I bring you from St. Catharine's, when we had such hard Gales, that the *Trial* lost her Masts, and the *Pearl* separated from the Squadron; yet, at that Time, there was no Sea comparable to what we have met with this Side the Land. Then the Captain said, I will allow you to have Water at *Port Desire*; but do you consider the lengthening your Distance, by keeping along Shore, and rounding every Bay, and some of those Bays are very deep? I told him, That undoubtedly there was

Water all along the Coast, and that we had no Business to round the Bays, but to steer from one Headland to the other. Then Lieut. B——s made a second Objection, Suppose we are forced into a Bay, and Shoal-water? I answer'd, We should always have a Boat a-head, and our Draught of Water will not be above 4 or 5 Feet at most; and if we should be so unfortunate as to lose our Boat, we must keep the Lead a going.

B Sunday the 9th. At Three this Afternoon, I went with Mr. Cummins, the Master, and Boatswain, as desir'd, to the Captain, to give him our Opinions, believing, going thro' the *Streights* the surest Way to preserve Life: It was therefore agreed, That if the Wind did not set in against us, at the Sun's crossing the Line, the Captain would go that Way. The Captain ask'd every Man's Opinion, and found the People unanimous for the *Streights of Magellan*. To day, being fair Weather, launch'd the Yawl to go a fowling; shot several Geese, Ducks, Shaggs, and Sea-pies. Heel'd the Long-Boat for planking.

Wednesday the 12th. Hard Gales from S. W. to W. with heavy Showers of Hail and Rain. Serv'd out Provisions To-day, a Piece of Beef for 4 Men; some Time past we have had but a Quarter of a Pound of Flour *per Man per Diem*, and 3 Pieces of Beef; we live chiefly on Muscles, Limpitts, and Clams, with Saragraza and Thromba; one is a green broad Weed, common on the Rocks in *England*; the other is a round Sea-weed, so large that a Man can scarce grasp it; it grows in the Sea, with broad Leaves; this last we boil, the Saragraza we fry in Tallow; in this Manner we support Life: Even these Shell-fish and Weeds we get with great Difficulty; for the Wind, the Rain, and Coldness of the Climate in this Season, are

are so extremely severe, that a Man will pause sometime whether he shall stay in his Tent and starve, or go out in Quest of Food.

Friday the 14th, very hard Gales at W. and N. W. with Showers of Rain and Hail, which beat with such Violence against a Man's Face, that he can hardly withstand it; however, one of our Mess-mates To-day shot 3 Gulls and a Hawk; which gave us a very elegant Repast. This Day was held a Court-Martial on two Marines that robbed the Store-Tent; Sentence was passed on 'em to receive 600 Lashes each: Capt. C——p, not thinking the Punishment adequate to the Crime, cut 'em short of their Allowance; so that they have now but half the Provisions they had before. We have found out a new Way of managing the Slaugh; we fry it in thin Batter with Tallow, and use it as Bread.

Wednesday the 19th. The Lieutenant acquainted us, that the Captain desir'd to speak with the Carpenter and me To-morrow at Noon, to consult what should be done with the two Prisoners, having received but 400 Lashes out of the 600, the other 200 being remitted by their own Officers.

Thursday the 20th. We waited on the Captain, who acquainted us with what the Lieutenant had mention'd last Night relating to the Prisoners: We told him the People were very uneasy about this Mitigation of the Punishment inflicted on them by a Court-Martial; therefore it was agreed they should provide for themselves as well as they could; but to have no Sort of Provisions out of the Store-Tent for the future.

Sunday the 23d. The Store-Tent was again robb'd, and, on Examination, was found a Deficiency of 12 Days Brandy for 90 Men. There are now great Disturbances among the People concerning going to the Northward; they believe Captain

C——p never intended to return to *England* by his proposing this Way, in Opposition to the Opinion of all the Navigators. There is a Sort of Party-Rage among the People, fomented by a Kind of Bribery that has more Influence on the Seamen than Money; there are some daily bought off by Rum, and other strong Liquors.

Tuesday the 25th. This Day felt four great Earthquakes, three of which were very terrible; notwithstanding the violent Shocks and Tremblings of the Earth, we find no Ground shifted.

The 27th. The Disturbances increase among the People; we plainly see there is a Party raised to go to the Northward; we went to the Lieutenant, and consulted with him what was to be done in the present Exigence; myself being reckoned the Projector of the Scheme for going thro' the *Streights*, was threatened to be shot by Noble the Quarter-Master: After having some Discourse with the Lieutenant, he told me, If I would draw up a Paper for the Captain to sign, in order to satisfy the People, that he would go to the Southward, and every Officer to have a Copy of it, to justify himself in *England*, it would be as proper a Method as we could take. The Paper was immediately drawn up in these Words, *viz.*

WHEREAS upon a general Consultation, it has been agreed to go from this Place thro' the *Streights of Magellan*, for the Coast of *Brazil*, in our Way for *England*: We do, notwithstanding, find the People separating into Parties, which must consequently end in the Destruction of the whole Body; and as also there have been great Robberies committed on the Stores, and every Thing is now at a Stand; therefore, to prevent all future Frauds and Animosities, we are unanimously agreed

agreed to proceed as above-mentioned.

This Paper was deliver'd to the Lieutenant, who said that he was sure the Captain would sign it; but in Case of Refusal, he should be confin'd for shooting Mr. *Gozens*, (see p. 395.) and he would take the Command on himself. It was likewise agreed, that any Person, who engaged himself in raising Parties, should be disarm'd. By this Day's Proceedings, we thought the Lieutenant a Gentleman of Resolution; but the Words and Actions of People do not always concur.

Friday the 28th. To-day the Officers and People all appear'd in Arms. The Master, Boatswain, Gunner, and Carpenter, with Mr. *J—s* Mate, and Mr. *C—ll* Midshipman, went into the Captain's Tent, the Lieutenant being with him. As soon as the Officers were seated, a Consultation was held concerning *Smith* and *Butler* robbing the Store Tent; they were sentenced to be transported to the Main, or some Island. As soon as this Affair was over, we talk'd to the Captain of the Uneasiness among the People; that there had been a long Time a visible Inquietude among 'em, and that we could not help seeing there were Schemes form'd to obstruct our Design in going to the Southward. The Captain answer'd, Gentlemen, it is Time enough to think of this when we are ready to go off: Have not I told you before, that I do not care which Way I go, Southward or Northward? I will take my Fate with you. Every Body now expected the Lieutenant to reply, especially after the Zeal he express'd himself with the Day before; but he sat speechless, without any Regard to the Welfare of the People, or to his own Proposals. Finding he did not move in the Affair, I took out the Paper which was agreed to by the Lieutenant and the

rest of the Officers, and read it to the Captain, and ask'd him to sign it; which he strenuously oppos'd, and seem'd very much enrag'd that it should be propos'd to him. Upon this we dropt the Matter, and began to discourse concerning the Provisions: We thought it necessary that ten Weeks Subsistence should be secur'd to carry with us, and the Liquor should be buried underground; but he gave us no Answer. Finding no Relief here, we went to

Capt. *P—n*'s Tent, to consult with him what we should do in the present Exigence. On our coming out from the Captain, we saw a Flag hoisted on Capt. *P—n*'s Tent, the Captain himself seated in a Chair, surrounded by the People. On seeing this, all the Officers present at the Consultation, except the Lieutenant, went over to Capt. *P—n*. Here it was agreed, in Case the Captain persisted to refuse signing the Paper, to take the Command from him, and to give it the Lieutenant, according to the Lieutenant's own Proposal. At the same Time Capt. *P—n* told the People, he would stand by 'em with his Life, in going thro' the *Streights of Magellan*. The People gave three Cheers, crying aloud for *England*.

The Captain hearing the Noise, got out of Bed to his Tent-Door, and call'd the People, inquiring what they wanted; then sent for all the Officers: He was then told, since he refus'd signing the Paper, and had no Regard to the Safety of our Provisions, the People unanimously agreed to take the Command from him, and transfer it to the Lieutenant. Hearing this, with an exalted Voice, Capt. *C—p* says, Who is he that will take the Command from me? addressing himself to the Lieutenant, Is it you, Sir? The Lieutenant reply'd, No, Sir. The Terror of the Captain's Aspect

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intimidated the Lieutenant to that Degree, that he look'd like a Ghost. We left him with the Captain, and return'd to Capt. P——'s Tent, to acquaint him of the Lieutenant's refusing the Command. We had not been long here before Capt. C—— sent for us. I was the first Person call'd for; at my entering his Tent, I saw him seated on a Chest, with a cock'd Pistol in his right Thigh; observing this, I desir'd Mr. J——, who was the Mate he always rely'd on for Navigation, to tell the Captain, I did not think proper to come before a cock'd Pistol: Notwithstanding I was arm'd, I drew back, altho' I had my Pistol cock'd, and there were several Men near me arm'd with Muskets. The Captain's personal Bravery no Man doubted of; his Courage was excessive, and made him rash and desperate; his shooting Mr. Cozens was a fatal Proof of it; he was grown more desperate by this unhappy Action, and was observ'd since seldom to behave himself with any Composure of Mind. I had no Desire of falling by the Hand of Capt. C——, and should be greatly disturb'd to be compell'd, for my own Preservation, to discharge a Pistol at a Gentleman against whom I never had any Spleen, and who was my Commander. When Mr. J—— acquainted him with what I desired, the Captain threw his Pistol aside, and came out of his Tent; he told the People, he would go with them to the Southward; he desired to know their Grievances, and he would redress them: They all call'd out for their Sea-Store of Provisions to be secur'd, and the rest equally divided. Here the Captain shew'd all the Conduct and Courage imaginable; he was a single Man against a Multitude, all of 'em dissatisfy'd with him, and all of 'em in Arms: He told 'em the ill Consequence of sharing the Provisions,

that it was living To-day and starv'ing To-morrow; but the People were not to be satisfy'd; the Officers had now no Authority over 'em, and they were some Time deaf to their Persuasions; nay, it was with Difficulty that they could dissuade 'em from pulling down the Store-Tent, and taking away the Provisions by Force; they remov'd the Provisions out of the Store-Tent, then fell to digging a Hole to bury the Brandy; the Sea-Store to be secur'd, the Remainder to be immediately shar'd. Had this been comply'd with, the Consequences might have been very terrible: However, to pacify 'em in some Shape, it was agreed, that every Man should have a Pint of Brandy per Day, which, by Calculation, would last 'em three Weeks. On this they seem'd very easy, and went to their respective Tents. The Captain told his Officers, that he would act nothing contrary to what was agreed on for the Welfare and Safety of the Community. Finding the Captain in a Temper of Mind to hearken to Reason, I said to him, Sir, I think it my Duty to inform you, that I am not the Person whom you imagine to be the Principal in this Affair. The Captain answer'd, How can I think otherwise? I reply'd, Sir, the Paper I read to you was your Lieutenant's Projection: There fits the Gentleman, let him disown it, if he can. The Captain turning himself to the Lieutenant, says, Mr. Bulkeley has honestly clear'd himself. We then drank a Glass of Wine, and took our Leaves. At Night the Captain sent for Mr. Cammins and me to sup with him, we were the only Officers present with him: When I was seated, I said, Sir, I have my Character at Stake, for drawing back from your cock'd Pistol: Had I advanc'd, one of us must have dropt. The Captain answer'd, Bulkeley, I do assure you

The Pistol was not design'd for you, but for another; for I knew the Whole before. We then talk'd of indifferent Things, and spent the Evening in a very affable Manner.

Saturday the 29th. Came here 5 Indian Canoes, loaden with Muscles: A Men, Women and Children were about 50: These Indians had never been with us before; they are not so generous and good-natur'd as our Friends I have already mention'd; (see p. 393.) they were so mercenary, that they would not part with a B single Muscle without something in Exchange; their Stay was but short with us, for the next Morning they launch'd their Canoes and went off.

Tuesday, Sept. 1. The Carpenter was shot in the Thigh with several large Pewter Sluggs by the Captain's C Cook; but he being at a great Distance, the Sluggs did not enter his Skin: Whether this was design'd, or accidental, we don't know; however, we thought it proper to disarm him.

Friday the 4th. Some Disorders among the People about watching the Provisions; some taking all Opportunities to rob the Stores. Our Living now is very hard; Shell-fish are very scarce, and difficult to be had; the Sea-weeds are our greatest Support; we have found a Sort of Sea-weed, which we call *Dulse*; it is a narrow Weed, growing on Rocks in the Sea, which, when boil'd about two Hours, thickens the Water like Flour; this we esteem a good and wholesome Food.

Sunday the 6th. Last Night the Store-Tent was robb'd of Brandy and Flour: The People at hearing this were greatly enrag'd, and insisted on searching the Marines Tents; on Search they found four Bottles of Brandy, and four small Parcels of Flour. The Captain sent for the G Lieutenant, Master, Gunner, Carpenter, and Surgeon, with Lieutenants H—, A—, and F—.

of the Army; Capt. P— was also sent for, but was so ill that he could not be present, but desir'd all might pass according to the Judgment of the above-mention'd Officers. A Consultation was held: Five of the accus'd Marines did not appear, dreading the Punishment due to their Crime; they march'd off to the Deserters: Four more, who said to be try'd, receiv'd Sentence, on the first Opportunity, to carry them off to the Main, and there to shift for themselves with the former Deserters.

Monday the 7th. I was invited to a Dog-Feast at Mr. J—'s Tent: There were present at this Entertainment, the Lieutenant, the Hon. John B—, Mr. Cummins, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Young, Lieutenants Ewers and Fielding, and Dr. Oakley of the Army. It was exceeding good Eating; we thought no *English* Mutton preferable to it.

Tuesday the 8th. In the Afternoon, William Hervey, Quarter-Gunner, came to our Tent, with a Paper sign'd by seven People; the Contents as follow, viz.

THESE are to acquaint you, the Gentlemen, Officers, and Seamen of the Ship *Wager*, that, B for the Ease of the Boat now building, we do agree to go in the Yawl, after she is fitted up, with allowing us our Share of Provisions, and other Conveniencies, to go in her to the Southward, thro' the *Streights of Magellan*, for the Coast of Brazil.

Friday the 11th. Wind at N. N. W. The People very uneasy; scarce any Work done for this Week past; every Thing is at a Stand; we have now among us no Command, Order, or Discipline; add to our Uneasiness, the Uncomfortableness of the Climate; we have been Inhabitants of this Island 16 Weeks, and have

not seen ten fair Days; the Murmurs of the People, the Scarcity of Provision, and the Severity of the Weather, would really make a Man weary of Life.

Monday the 14th. Last Night very hard Gales at N. W. and W. N. W. A with large Showers of Hail, with Thunder. The Wind To-day is much abated. As to the Article of Provisions, nothing comes amiss; we eat Dogs, Rats, and, in short, every Thing we can come at.

Friday the 18th. *Dennis O'Lary* B and *John Redwood*, Seamen, with 6 Marines, were put off to the Main, according to their Sentence; it being a fine Summer's Day.

Sunday the 20th. Little Wind, and clear Weather. Launch'd the Barge, and went off to the Wreck; we took up four Casks of Beef, with a Cask of Pease, which was flav'd; we serv'd out to each Man 5 Pieces of Beef, and Pease to such as would have 'em, but there were none to take 'em; having now Plenty of Meat, our Stomachs are become nice and dainty.

Thursday the 24th. I was sent on a Week's Cruise in the Barge; the Officers with me were Mr. *Jones* the Mate, and the Hon. Mr. B——n Midshipman, and Mr. *Harvey* the Purser, who was a good Draughtsman; we went in order to discover the Coast to the Southward, for the Safety of the Long Boat. Six *Indian* Canoes came in our Absence loaden with Men, Women and Children; they brought with them Clams out of the Shells strung on Lines: The *Indian* Women dived for Muscels, and brought them ashore in Abundance; the Men went to the fresh Water River, and caught several Fish like our *English* Mulletts. The People bought Dogs of the *Indians*, which they kill'd, and eat, esteeming the Flesh very good Food: The next Day the *Indians* went out and caught a vast Quantity of Fish out

of a Pond, where they sent in their Dogs to hunt; the Dogs dived, and drove the Fish ashore in great Numbers, to one Part of the Pond, as if they had been drawn in a Seyne; the *Indians* sold the Fish to the People. This Method of catching Fish, is, I believe, unknown any where else, and was very surprizing; and, what is also very strange, after the *Indians* went away, we hauled the Seyne over the Pond, and could never get a Fish.

Monday the 28th. Returned with the Barge; the first Evening we were out we had a good Harbour for the Barge, which we put into; the first Animal we saw was a fine large Bitch big with Puppies; we kill'd her; we then roasted one Side and boiled the other, were exceedingly well pleased with our Fare, supped heartily, and slept well: The next Morning we got up at Day-breaking, and proceeded on our Cruise, finding all along the Coast to be very dangerous; at Evening D put into a Place of very good Shelter for the Barge: Here we found the *Indians* had been very lately, the Shore being covered with the Offals of Seal: In an Hour's Time we killed ten wild Fowl; we roasted three Geese and two Ducks, E the rest we put into a Sea Pye, so that we far'd most elegantly; got up at Day-light next Morning, but seeing the Weather hazy and dirty, thought it not proper to put out with the Barge, fearing we should not get a Harbour before Night; we took a F Walk five Miles in the Country cross the Land to the Southward, but could not see any Shelter for the Boat, being then 12 Leagues from the Place we came from; so we returned back in the Evening, and got into a fine sandy Bay; I think G it as good a Harbour for Shipping as any I ever saw: Coming into this Bay, saw the Southmost Land, which we had seen before, bearing about S.

S. S. W. right over an Inlet of Land, about two Miles. After landing, liv'd as we did last Night; in the Morning we walk'd over, where we found a deep Bay, it being eighteen Leagues deep, and twelve Leagues broad; here we had a very good Prospect of the Coast. We found here the green Pease, that Sir John Narborough mentions in his Book.

Tuesday, Oct. 6. After our Return from the Cruize, the Lieutenant acquainted us of the Captain's Resolution, which was to be Captain as before, and to be governed by the Rules of the Navy, and to stand or fall by them; it was objected in the present Situation, the Rules of the Navy are not sufficient to direct us, several Rules being requisite in our Circumstances which are not mention'd there; that the whole Body of Officers and People are determin'd not to be govern'd by those Rules at present. This Objection was started, not from a Disrespect to those Rules; but we imagin'd, if Capt. C——p was restor'd to the absolute Command he had before the Loss of the *Wager*, that he would proceed again upon the same Principles, never on any Exigence consult his Officers, but act arbitrarily, according to his Humour and Confidence of superior Knowledge: While he acts with Reason, we will support his Command with our Lives; but some Restriction is necessary for our own Preservation. We think him a Gentleman worthy to have a limited Command, but too dangerous a Person to be trusted with an absolute one.

Thursday the 8th. This Afternoon, Capt. P—mb—rt—n, of the Land Forces, came on the Beach, and desired the Assistance of the Seamen to take Capt. C——p a Prisoner, for the Death of Mr. *Coxens*, the Midshipman; telling us, he should be call'd to an Account, if he did not. We now are convinc'd the Captain

hath no Intention of going to the Southward, notwithstanding he had lately given his Word and Honour that he would; therefore Captain P—mb—rt—n, in order to put an End to all future Obstructions, demanded our Assistance to make him a Prisoner for the shooting Mr. *Coxens*, intending to carry him as such to *England*; at the same Time to confine Lieut. H——n with him; which was readily agreed to by the whole Body. It was reckon'd dangerous to suffer the Captain any longer to enjoy Liberty; therefore the Lieutenant, Gunner, Carpenter, and Mr. J——, the Mate, resolv'd next Morning to surprize him in his Bed.

Friday the 9th. This Morning went in a Body and surpriz'd the Captain in Bed, disarm'd him, and took every Thing out of his Tent. The Captain said to the Seamen, What are you about? Where are my Officers? At which the Master, Gunner, Carpenter, and Boatswain, went in. The Captain said, Gentlemen, do you know what you have done, or are about? He was answer'd, Yes, Sir; our Assistance was demanded by Capt. P——n, to secure you as a Prisoner for the Death of Mr. *Coxens*; and as we are Subjects of *Great Britain*, we are oblig'd to take you as such to *England*. The Captain said, Gentlemen, Capt. P——n hath nothing to do with me; I am your Commander still; I will shew you my Instructions; which he did to the People; on this we came out. He then call'd his Officers a second Time, and said, What is this for? He was answer'd, as before, That Assistance was demanded by Capt. P——n to take him Prisoner for the Death of Mr. *Coxens*. He still insisted, Capt. P——n has no Business with me; I could not think you would serve me so. It was told him, Sir, it is your own Fault; you have

have given yourself no manner of Concern for the publick Good, on our going from hence; but have acted quite the reverse, or else been so careless and indifferent about it, as if we had no Commander; and if other Persons had given themselves no more Trouble and Concern than you have, we should not be ready to go from hence as long as Provisions lasted. The Captain said, Very well, Gentlemen, you have caught me napping; I do not see any of you in Liquor; you are a Parcel of brave Fellows, but my Officers are Scoundrels: Then turning himself to me, he said, Gunner, where's my Lieutenant? Did not he head you? I told him, No, Sir; but was here to see it executed, and is here now. One of you (says the Captain) call Mr. B——s. When Mr. B——s came, he said, What is all this for, Sir? Sir, it is Capt. P——n's Order. Capt. P——n hath no Business with me, and you will answer for it hereafter; if I do not live to see *England*, I hope some of my Friends will. On this the Lieutenant left him. The Captain then address'd himself to the Seamen, saying, My Lads, I do not blame you; but it is the Villainy of my Officers, which they will answer for hereafter. He then call'd Mr. B——s again, and said, Well, Sir, what do you design to do with me? The Lieutenant answer'd, Sir, your Officers have design'd the Purser's Tent for you. Hum! I should be obliged to the Gentlemen, if they would let me stay in my own Tent. The Lieutenant came to acquaint the Officers of the Captain's Request; but they judg'd it inconvenient; as Mr. H——n's Tent join'd the Purser's, one Guard might serve 'em both; accordingly all his Things were mov'd to the Purser's Tent: As he was coming along, he said, Gentlemen, you must excuse my

not pulling my Hat off, my Hands are confin'd. Well, Capt. B——s! you will be call'd to an Account for this hereafter. The Boatswain, after the Captain's Confinement, most barbarously insulted him, reproaching him with striking him, saying, Then it was your Time; but now, G——d——n you, it is mine. The Captain made no Reply but this, You are a Scoundrel for using a Gentleman ill when he is a Prisoner. When the Captain was a Prisoner, B he declared, he never intended to go to the Southward, having more Honour than to turn his Back on his Enemies; and farther, he said, Gentlemen, I do not want to go off in any of your Craft; for I never design'd to go for *England*, and would rather chuse to be shot by you; there is not a single Man on the Beach dare engage me; but this is what I fear'd.

It is very odd, that Capt. C—— should now declare he never intended to go to the Southward, when D he publicly gave his Word and Honour he would go that Way, or any Way where the Spirit of the People led: But he afterwards told his Officers, he knew he had a severe Trial to go thro', if ever he came to *England*; and as for those E who liv'd to return to their Country, the only Favour he requested from them, was to declare the Truth, without Favour or Prejudice; and this we promis'd faithfully to do: His Words, in this Respect, were as much regarded by us as the F Words of a dying Man, and have been most punctually observ'd.

Saturday the 10th. Little Wind at N. and N. W. Getting all ready for going off this Afternoon, the Captain sent for the Lieutenant and me, desiring us both to go to Capt. P——n, to know what he intended to do with him. We accordingly came, and both promis'd to go directly, and bring him his Answer. When

When we came out, went to the Lieutenant's Tent; from thence I expected and made no doubt, but he would go to Capt. P——n's: But when I ask'd him, he refused; which very much surpriz'd me. I thought it very ungenerous to trifle with Capt. C——p, or any Gentleman in his unhappy Situation; therefore went alone to Captain P——n. When I deliver'd him Capt. C——p's Message, the Answer was, I design, and must carry him Prisoner to *England*. I return'd, and acquainted Capt. C——p with Capt. P——n's Answer: He ask'd me then, if the Lieutenant was with me. I told him, No; and I believe did not design it. He said, Mr. *Bulkeley*, I am very much obliged to you, and could not think the Lieutenant would use me thus. In the Evening the Lieutenant and I were sent for again: The Captain said to the Lieutenant, Sir, have you been with Capt. P——n? He answer'd, No, Sir. I thought, Sir, you promis'd me you would: However, I have his Answer from Mr. *Bulkeley*; I am to be carried a Prisoner to *England*. Gentlemen, I shall never live to see *England*, but die by Inches in the Voyage; and it is surprizing to me to think, what you can expect by going to the Southward, where there are ten thousand Difficulties to be encounter'd with: I am sorry so many brave Fellows should be led to go where they are not acquainted, when, by going to the Northward, there is the Island of *Cbili*, not above 90 Leagues, where we need not fear taking Prizes, and may have a Chance to see the Comodore. I made Answer, Sir, you have said, that we shall be call'd to an Account for this in *England*: I must tell you, for my Part, had I been guilty of any Crime, and was sure of being hang'd for it in *England*, I would make it my Choice

to go there, sooner than to the Northward: Have not you given your Word and Honour to go to the Southward? It is true, there is a Chance in going to the Northward, by delivering us from this unhappy Situation of Life to a worse, viz. a *Spanish* Prison. The Captain said no more but this, Gentlemen, I wish you well and safe to *England*.

Sunday the 11th. This Morning the Captain sent for me, and told me, he had rather be shot than carried off a Prisoner, and that he would not go off with us; therefore desir'd me to ask the People to suffer him to remain on the Island: The People readily agreed to his Request; and also consented to leave him all Things needful for his Support, as much as could be spar'd. Lieut. H——n and the Surgeon chose to stay with him. We offer'd him also the Barge and Yawl, if he could procure Men to go with him. The Question was propos'd before the whole Body; but they all cry'd aloud for *England*, and let him stay and be d——n'd; does he want to carry us to a Prison? There is not a Man will go. The Captain being depriv'd of his Command in the Manner above-mention'd, and for the Reasons already given, it was resolved to draw some Articles to be sign'd for the Good of the Community, and to give the Lieutenant a limited Command. This Paper was drawn up in this Manner:

Whereas Capt. *David C——p*, our Commander in his Majesty's Ship the *Wager*, never consulted any of his Officers for the Safety and Preservation of the said Ship, and his Majesty's Subjects thereto belonging; but several Times, since the unhappy Loss of the said Ship, he has been solicited in the most dutiful Manner, promising him at the same Time to support his Command with our Lives, desiring no

more

more than to go off Heart in Hand from this Place to the Southward, which he gave his Word and Honour to do; and being almost ready for sailing, did apply to him, some few Days past, to draw up some proper Articles, in order to suppress A Mutiny, and other material Things, which were thought necessary to be agreed to before we went off; but he, in the most scornful Manner, hath rejected every Thing proposed for the publick Good; and as he is now a Prisoner, and the Command B given to the Lieutenant, upon his Approbation of the following Articles:

1. As we have no Conveniency for dressing Provisions on board the Vessel for a third Part of the Number to be carried off the Spot, therefore this Day served out to every Man and Boy 12 Days Provision, for them to dress before we go off; and also it is agreed, that whoever is guilty of defrauding another of any Part of his Allowance, on sufficient Proof thereof, the Person found guilty (without any Respect of Person) shall be put on Shore at the first convenient Place, and left there.

2. In Regard to the Boats going off with us, we think proper to allow one Week's Provision for each Man appointed to go in them, in order to prevent Separation from each other, which would be of the worst Consequence of any Thing that can happen to us; to prevent which, we do agree, that when under-way they shall not separate, but always keep within Musket-shot, and on no Pretence or Excuse whatsoever go beyond that Reach. The Officer, or any other Person, that shall attempt a Separation, or exceed the above mention'd Bounds, shall, on Proof, be put on Shore, and left behind.

3. It is agreed, in order to suppress Mutiny, and prevent Broils and Quarrels on board the Vessel, that

no Man shall threaten the Life of another, or offer Violence in any Shape; the Offender, without any Respect of Station or Quality, being found guilty, shall be put on Shore, and left behind.

4. We do agree, whatever Fowl, Fish, or Necessaries of Life, we shall happen to meet with in our Passage, the same shall be divided among the Whole; and if Capt. David C ——— should be put on board a Prisoner, it shall not be in the Lieutenant's Power to release him.

The aforesaid Articles were agreed to, and sign'd by *Robert Beans*, Lieut. *Thomas Clark*, Master, *John King*, Boatswain, *John Bulkeley*, Gunner, *John Cummins*, Carpenter, *Tho. C Harvey*, Purser, *Robert Elliot*, Surgeon's Mate, *John Jones*, Master's Mate, *John Snow*, ditto, the Hon. *John Byron*, Midshipman, *Alexander Campbell*, ditto, *Isaac Morris*, ditto, and six and thirty other Persons.

[To be continued.]

Common Sense, Oct. 1. N° 346.

PERSECUTION detrimental to COMMERCE.

E IN an Extract of a Letter from *Stockholm*, dated Aug. 2. N. S. and published in our News Papers, there is the following Paragraph: "The Senate had a Meeting extraordinary two Days since, to deliberate on the most proper Methods to make Trade flourish, which has been declining for some Time by ill-judg'd Regulations, and ruin'd by the long Wars of *Charles XII*. The Expedient that appear'd to many reasonable, but was most oppos'd, was, to grant the *Roman Catholics* and *Calvinists* (both equally hated in *Sweden*) the free and publick Exercise of their Religion: This was proposed in the Diet, but the Assembly

sembly was divided in their Opinions: The Burghers, the best Judges of the Trading Interest, readily agreed to the Toleration; and they were seconded by the Noblesse (or Gentry) but the Clergy strenuously oppos'd it, and had Credit enough to bring the Peasants into their Way of Thinking."

This Resolution of the Gentry and Burghers of the Diet of Sweden was worthy a brave and sensible People, but very lately recover'd out of Tyranny and Slavery occasion'd by their *ever glorious* Monarch Charles XII. They well knew that improving their Trade and encouraging their Manufactures were the only infallible Means that could enable them to change their Copper for Silver Money; to support that Liberty they had happily regained; and to make a great and an independent Figure among the Nations. The Clergy who, they tell us, influenced the Commonalty and oppos'd the Scheme, were certainly very short-sighted even with Regard to their own temporal Interest, which it is not uncharitable to imagine might be a principal private Inducement. There is a Story I have somewhere met with, that sets this Sort of wrongheaded Zeal in a very strong and clear Light: A Rev. Doctor of our Church, extremely rigid and severe against all Sectaries, and who had often try'd, in the Reign of K. Charles II. and been more than ordinary active in practising wholesome Severities on those who differ'd from him in their Opinions, found, notwithstanding all his Persecution, that the Dissenters increas'd upon him every Day in his Parish. But he was persuaded by some neighbouring Gentlemen, (or rather was obliged after the Act of Toleration) to make use of gentler Methods, which he then, from a thorough Conviction that he had been wrong before, came heartily

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into. He now courted the Dissenters, and by gentle Means and the Force of mild Reasoning and Humanity endeavour'd to soften them into Conformity; so that many of them were brought over to the Church. The Doctor, who was warmly for Persecution before, was now as warm against it. He went one Day to pay a Visit to a Parishioner of his, a Farmer, who in the Flame of his Zeal told the Doctor, that he wished all the Dissenters were to be banished the Kingdom. The Parson coolly asked him, *what was the Price of Wool?* So low, said he, that I think I shall not be able to hold my Farm. The Clergyman went on, What Number do you imagine there may be of these same Dissenters, whom you would have banished out of the Nation? I have heard them say, replied the Farmer, (and 'tis a burning Shame) that there are at least 400,000. And these, said the Doctor, are generally, I think, the middling People; pray, did you never observe how they are cloathed? Yes, yes, said the Farmer, they generally wear Cloth of 8 or 10s. a Yard. Why then is it your Opinion, said the Doctor, that the banishing 3 or 400,000 of these People out of the Realm, would raise the Price of Wool? The Zealot saw the Force of the Argument, and was dumb; his Interest cool'd his Warmth.

Every industrious poor Man who settles here, is an Acquisition of so much Strength and Wealth to the Nation; and the Loss of every industrious Subject, in the same Manner, diminishes our Strength and Wealth. Sir William Petty computes, that every industrious Subject brings a Gain to the Community of 6l. 10s. a Year: He says, every industrious Subject; for it may happen, as it did in Lord Godolphin's Administration, that a Law passed to encourage the Importation of the Poor

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Poor from the *Palatinate*, who were accordingly brought over in great Numbers; but they all prov'd to be a Sort of very *idle Lubbert*, whom Nobody could employ in Agriculture or Manufactures of any Kind; they in general declared an utter Abhorrence to all Manner of Labour, insomuch that they sat still while their Women provided for them, as well as they were able, all the Necessaries of Life: The Government subsisted them for some Time at a considerable Expence, and, at last, was obliged to re-export them to our Colonies, and to maintain them there likewise. But the Case is quite the reverse of this, when the *industrious* Labourer, or the *ingenious* Manufacturer, quit their Residence on the Account of their being molested in their Consciences, when persecuted for their Religion, or when they would fly from the Tyranny of a cruel Master; for these People are generally diligent and honest, as well as pious in their Way; and when they land, are a living valuable Cargo, every Hour enriching both themselves and the Nation.

What an immense Loss did *Lewis XIV.* sustain, and what an immense Treasure did we, *Holland, Germany, and Switzerland* gain, by those Refugees who fled from *France* to possess their Consciences in Peace? Sir *William Temple* speaking of the Liberty of Conscience enjoy'd in *Holland*, tells us, that "Whoever designs the Change of Religion in any Country or Government, by any other Means than a voluntary Conversion of the People themselves, designs all the Mischiefs to a Nation that use to usher in or attend the two greatest Distempers of a State, *Civil War* or *Tyranny*: For a Man's Belief is no more in his Power than his Stature, or his Features; and whoever tells me I must change my Opinion for his, because it is truer or better than mine,

without other Arguments that have to me the Force of Conviction, may as well tell me I must change my grey Eyes for others like his that are black, because these are lovelier or more in Esteem. Every Man has as much Care of his own Soul as another; therefore it is provided in the very Constitution of the *United Provinces*, that every Man shall remain free in his Religion, and none be examin'd or entrapp'd for that Cause. The *Dutch* suffer no Violence or Oppression on any Man's Conscience, whose Opinions break not out into Actions of any ill Consequence to the State. The Violence or Sharpness which accompanies the Differences of Religion in other Countries, is appeas'd or softened here by the general Freedom which all Men enjoy. And this has contributed prodigiously to the Increase of their People, and the Growth of their Trade or Riches."

There are many now alive, who remember, and have seen the unnatural and cruel Persecution of the Dissenters in the Reign of *K. Charles II.* By that injudicious Tyranny great Numbers of industrious People were driven out of their native Country into *Holland, Germany, Switzerland*, and other Protestant Countries; and this was an immense Loss to the Nation. — But enough has been said to prove, that Persecution for Conscience Sake must, whenever it is practis'd in any Government, be extremely detrimental to Commerce, and to the Commonwealth.

Universal Spectator, Oct. 1. N^o 782.

Occasion'd by the present Quarrel between the MANAGERS of the THEATRES and some of the chief PERFORMERS.

Mr. Spectator,

I Am one that sometimes frequent the Theatres, not merely to idle away

away a few Hours, to giggle with the upper Gentry at the absurd Mimickries of human Nature, or to gaze with Admiration at a high Caper, or a hazardous Vault: My Business there is to see Nature represented as she does or ought to appear, in the several Ranks, Circumstances and Conditions of Life; to see Vice made detestable, Folly ridiculous, Virtue amiable, and Excellence of every Kind desirable and worthy of Emulation.

As we have not of late Years had many new Plays exhibited, that were properly calculated to answer these good Purposes; so neither have we had many Players that were capable of doing Justice to the old, and conveying, in full Strength, with all the Advantages of Voice, Countenance and Action, the sublime Sentiments of a *Shakespear* or an *Otway*. This makes me look on the Appearance of such a *rara Avis* as a Kind of publick Benefit, and deplore the Loss of any such with somewhat like a *Patriot Sorrow*. It is not the Man himself I so much think of, but the Characters I have seen him fill with Dignity and Applause, and which I almost despair of beholding again with the same Satisfaction.

To him who thinks in this Manner, what a complicated Loss does the Stage all at once, and almost unexpectedly, sustain now at the Opening of the present Season! *Richard the Third*, *King Lear*, *Hamlet*, *Cato*, *Tamerlane*, *Othello*, and many more first-rate Heroes, all suddenly refuse to make their Entrance. We have no *Bayes*, no *Sir John Brute*, no—many other Singularities of the *Male Sex*: And as to the *Female*, we have lost *Queens*, *Beauties*, *Love-sick Maids*, *Syrens*, &c. in Abundance. Even the diverting *Cobler's Wife*, *innocent awkward Nell*, who for so many Winters has made a great Part of our Diversion, re-

fuses to contribute thereto any longer, and gives as sensible a Reason for it, as we could expect from any Lady of the first Rank and Distinction.

A In this Situation of the Theatrical Empire, all who have been tributary to it cannot but inquire into the true Cause, and the Means of redressing it.—I think the following Particulars must be obvious to every impartial Man, who reflects on the present Dissension.

B That if the Stage was under the Direction of Gentlemen who thought they had no *Interest* in diverting it from the laudable Purposes above-mention'd, we should see them take Pains to catch every Appearance in the Town of an Inclination to re-

C turn to the true *British* Taste, and to embrace every Opportunity of encouraging a rising Genius, that would devote himself to the Publick in the Business of an Actor. This would certainly be a much less expensive Method of supporting the

D Theatre, even tho' the Salaries of the best Actors were rais'd, than by the Accession of *Dancers*, *Harlequins*, *Buffoons*, and other exotic Auxiliaries, which, for some Years past, have been obtruded on the Town in the Room of common Sense, under

E Pretence that the latter would not go down. Must it not then be owing either to an Error in Judgment, or to some extraordinary Advantage made by the advanced Prices, and After-Money, exceeding the additional Expence, that the Managers

F persist in this unnatural Method (which at first, perhaps, might be agreeable, because novel) against so many Revolts of the publick Judgment, and even of the Ladies, who are commonly (I will not say justly) charg'd with being most taken with

G Trifles?
On the other Hand, that it cannot be altogether prudent, however it may be justifiable, in the best Performers,

formers, to disoblige a People of whom they have so lately become the Favourites: And who knows what Effects may be produced by a too long Disappointment, for which no other necessary Reason can be assign'd but the Wills of those who have the Dispensation of our Pleasures? Or who knows what farther Impressions in their Favour, or to their Advantage, might have been made on the Town by a ready Compliance, and laying their Case impartially, briefly, and fully before the Publick? It is not impossible, notwithstanding any Law, now in being, that some Method might be taken, before another Season, to make a less precarious Provision for those on whom the Honour of the Stage so much depends; at least, a Provision that should not be annually subject to the Caprice of any present P——ce.

What think you, Mr. *Stonecastle*, of a Court, under the Direction of the Lord Chamberlain, consisting of the Licenser, Deputy-Licenser, and such other Assessors as should be thought convenient, to decide all Disputes, and oblige to the Performance of all Contracts in these important Communities? Certainly then we should not have such frequent Mutinies, such frequent Appeals, Complaints of the Nature with what we have lately seen avow'd and sign'd: Our Diversions would be then unmix'd with the private Concerns of those that dispense them; who, methinks, by the present Contest, seem to assume too much real, instead of their feign'd Characters, and almost divide the Conversation of the Town with Lord *Stair* and the Passage of the *Rhine*.

PHILO-DRAMA.

Old England, OA. 8. N^o 36.

On some late Reports of Partiality to the HANOVERIANS.

IF the *Hanoverian* Troops have been honour'd with any peculiar

Favours, we are to suppose them due to their peculiar Merits and Services.

Indeed, what those Services and Merits are, I do not find it so easy as I could wish to explain. Our great *Deliverer*, K. *William*, it is true, once express'd himself very largely in their Commendation; but then it was for their marvelous Alacrity in running away: Part of his Panegyrick being, *I never saw Troops run like them in my Life*. My Lord *Orkney*, on the contrary, took the Thing in rather too grave and serious a Light, and therefore order'd his Troops to fire upon them, that Fear itself might, if possible, make them valiant.

Of a *Hanover* General we have heard, who headed a Flight instead of a Charge, and, as *Falstaff* hack'd his Sword to bear Witness of his Bravery, kill'd his Horse when it had carry'd him out of Danger, and then gave out that it had been shot under him in the Engagement: But the Secret taking Air, he was upbraided with it to his dying Day.

In 1703 the Troops of that *Electorate* refus'd to join the Prince of *Hesse*, when marching to raise the Siege of *Landau*; in Consequence of which, his Highness was defeated and the Town taken.

At the Battle of *Malplaquet*, they again refused to march; upon which Occasion General *Bulau* (who was then their *Preserver*) was told, that if any Misfortune happen'd, he should be answerable for it. And of this cautious Behaviour of theirs the *Hanover* Ministers at the general Congress were so thoroughly ashamed, that they scarce ever appear'd in Publick, as very justly dreading the Reproaches which must have been made them upon that Account.

Nay, so low was their Credit sunk in the Field, that the very *Lunenburgers*, their Fellow Subjects, took it as the highest Affront to be call'd *Han-*

Hanoverians; and, upon all Occasions, publickly disown'd the Appellation, as thinking they had abundant Reason to be ashamed of it.

And what mighty Feats have they since perform'd, or what Pretences can they set on Foot to retrieve their Characters, and entitle them to the Distinctions they are said to have met with on one Side of the Water, and the Compliments that have been pay'd them on the other? Not the Conquest of *Bremen* and *Verden*, for tho' *H—* hath elbow'd herself into the Possession of those desirable Provinces, it is well known the Acquisition was not made by Force of Arms: Not the Wonders of their Administration in the Duchy of *Mecklenburg*; For it is one Thing to be a dextrous Collector, and another to be a good Soldier: Not their taking Possession of the Bailiwick of *Steinbofs*; that was surrender'd to them, and proper Care hath been taken since that it should not be wrested out of their Hands.

On the other Hand, the *English*, who are said (falsely and maliciously no doubt) to weigh so little in the Comparison with these *Heroes*, had ever a Name in Arms, were ever number'd amongst the bravest of Mankind, carry'd Terror abroad, and brought Conquest home. Of this not only our own Historians, but those of all other Nations record the most illustrious Testimonies: Nor was their Valour occasional, or owing to the fortuitous Growth of active and distinguish'd Reigns; but the equal, steady, persevering Result of their own national Magnanimity, which, more or less, broke forth in every Age, and gave to each in Succession its Share of Glory.

To bring Proofs of this would be to transcribe our Annals. Nor have our Enemies much Reason to suppose that our military Virtue is inferior to that of our Forefathers: Witness the ever-to-be lamented Sa-

crifice at *Carthage*, when, under all the Discouragements that could influence the bravest Minds, Boys rush'd upon certain Death, with an Intrepidity almost beyond Example: Witness even the late *Rencontre* at

Dettingen.

If, therefore, we are to decide of the different Merits of the *English* and *Hanoverian*; I beg Pardon, I should have said, perhaps, the *Hanoverian* and *English* Troops, by the Evidence before us, the Verdict, as

I humbly conceive, must be given entirely in Favour of the last.

Something moreover seems to be due to the Rank of the *English* as a Nation, which they never yielded to the proudest and greatest of their Neighbours; something to the friendly, generous, charitable, disinterested Part they have been induced to act in the present *German War*; and something to their being *Pay-Masters* to these very *Hanoverians*, who, as 'tis said, are thus playing the Part of *Jacob*, and cheating them of their *Birth-right*: For Wages imply both Subordinacy and Subjection; and nothing can be more absurd, than, that he who covenants to be my Servant, should take my Money, and not only refuse to obey my Commands, but insist on doing all the Honours of my House.

Upon the Whole then, I again take upon me to declare, That all these idle Stories of *Preferences* and *Partialities*, are either the Dreams of weak Men, or the Inventions of wicked Men, such as the *Tories*, *Jacobites*, and such like mischievous *Incendiaries*, against whom so huge a Book * hath been lately published by that Independent Patriot the ****

Universal Spectator, Oct. 15. N^o 785.

Mr. Spectator gives us the following Letter of a French Author, as an Example of the Miscellaneous Way of Epistolary Writing.

BOURSAULT

* He means the Pamphlet, intitled, *Faction Detected*, &c.

BOURSAULT to the Bishop and Duke
of LANGRES.

My Lord,

YOU cannot lay upon me any Command that I am not ready to execute, because your obliging Manner always makes me a Debtor for the Honour of serving you. If all great Men were like your Grace, they might have humble Servants as many as they could desire. A Word spoken favourably and opportunely, a Nod of the Head in passing, a pleasant Look, all these are so many agreeable Snares, in which Hearts are willingly taken; and I know no Person who would not, in Return for such Condescension, almost spill his Blood. Yet, how little soever this Freedom costs, most of the Great chuse rather to want Creatures than to buy them so dearly. Such an one was, my Lord, — shall I name him? — And why should I not name him? — If Bishops would have their Memory respected, they ought, during Life, to consecrate it by good Actions: — Such an one was your Predecessor in a Dignity that he debased, but which you honour. As he had deceived all Men who had any Concerns with him, he was so afraid of being deceived, that he did not care to have Concerns with any Body: And as the Occasion occurs so a propos, I shall make a Story that regards him the first Article of my Remarks.

This Prelate, who before his Consecration was so well known by the Name of the *Abbe de la Riviere*, going once upon a Visitation of his Diocese, met with a young Parish Priest that could hardly read, but whom he had ordain'd three or four Months before, at somebody's Recommendation. The poor Creature, intimidated by the Presence of his Bishop, and by the imperious Manner in which he examin'd him,

could give no other Answer than that which made the Point of the following Epigram.

To an ignorant priest quoth his prelate severe,
‘Away with such blockheads! Fool, what dost thou here?’

‘What ask of a bishop in orders put thee?’ —
Your lordship, said Hodge, with most humble congee.

The King (*Levis XIV*) among many other great Qualities, has that of never dropping any disobliging Galleries, nor suffering them to escape uncensur'd in his Presence. The Name of a Courtier, who was not, as we say, *overburden'd*, being brought one Day upon the Carpet, a witty Gentleman present observ'd, *That a great Book might be made of what he did not know. — And a very small one,* quoth the King, *of what you know.* This so effectually stopp'd the Mouth of our Wit, that he never open'd it afterwards in Gallery.

Luxury, in my Opinion, is advanced to the highest Excess. Every Thing is in such great Confusion at the publick Places, that, if you do not see her Footman at the Heels of the latter, you hardly can know the Wife of an Attorney from a Duchess. *Levis* the Great, whom Europe cannot resist, has not Power to enforce his own Prohibitions; so often repeated, of the wearing Gold and Silver upon Cloaths; and I doubt his Majesty will never accomplish his Point, unless he revives an Edict made in the Reign of *Henry IV.* his Grandfather. I have heard the late Marshal *Villeroi* say, that this great Prince, seeing his former Edicts against Lace ineffectual, and seemingly forgot, at the End of five or six Months after they were published, made at the last the following Decree, which was executed with all possible Rigour:

We forbid expressly all our Subjects, of what Quality or Condition soever they may be, in all Places under our Dominions, to wear Gold or Silver upon

upon their Cloaths, in any Manner, or under any Pretence whatsoever: Except nevertheless Women of Pleasure and Thieves, in whom we do not interest ourself so much, as to give our last Attention to their Conduct.

Tho' there was a Month allow'd, A from the Publication of the Edict, to give Time for People to provide themselves new Cloaths, the very next Day not a Man or Woman would venture to wear Lace, for fear they should be taken for privileged Persons: And so long as that B Monarch liv'd, the Order was inviolably observ'd. But I am not certain that there are not in our Age Persons, who had rather have their Virtue than their Riches call'd in Question. The Fear of not being thought wealthy makes Multitudes buy the Pleasure of appearing so; and I had an Example related to me Yesterday, which I cannot help setting down here, in order to shew how far the Impertinence of the World may proceed.

A Bookseller in the Rue St. Jaques, D who was in easy Circumstances, but nothing near so rich as Thierry, Leonard, and other Lords of the Profession, having been taxed but 30 Franks in the Capitation, while some of his Neighbours paid 50, his Daughters remonstrated on the Affront that was put upon him. For G—'s Sake, Father, said they one after another, for whom do they take you? for a Beggar! How else comes Mr. ——— and Mr. ——— to be taxed at 50 Franks, and you only at 30? Is there any Difference, pray, F between those Animals and you? The Mother, who had not less Vanity than her Daughters, supported what they had urg'd; and the Father, equally proud with the rest, went immediately to get himself charg'd 50 Franks, to shew that he was not G poorer than other People.

Our Author (says Mr. Spectator) proceeds with a Number of other

Stories, interspers'd with Reflections pleasant and serious, and in that Manner spins out his Letter to a great Length.——But as I think this sufficient for a Specimen of a Way of Writing that is hardly known in England, and am not sure it will be equally agreeable to our Taste as it was to the French, I drop Mr. Bourfaut at this Subject of Luxury, and turn my Thoughts to that Extravagance of it, which prevails in our own Age and Nation.

And who can reflect on this without Concern, not only for our Morals, but even for our Constitution; because the Prosperity of a free trading People consists in the Wealth of a great Number of Individuals? But this Emulation of the Great, C this Wantonness of Expence in Dress and Equipage, join'd to the Neglect of Industry, that must naturally attend it in all Persons of Trade, as we do and must continually see whole Families sinking under the Load of it; so will it by Degrees throw the whole Property, and with it the Power of Corruption (which can never fail in general where it has Necessity to deal with) into the Hands of a few, who will consequently become the Masters of our Liberty, together with our Fortunes.

E We need but look into the French Writers, those of the first Rank and Reputation, to see the State of a People who have thus sacrificed their natural Rights; for it was not till the last Century, nor even till the Reign of Lewis XIV. that the Spirit of Freedom was entirely subdu'd in France. But after the full Establishment of that Prince on the Throne, during his whole future long Reign, we see all the Wit, Humour, Reason, and even Religion of that sprightly Nation, blended with Adulation to the Sovereign, and the most abject Sacrifices to his vain Glory.

To conclude: Adulation of Power is

is the Child of Slavery, Slavery of Corruption, Corruption of Necessity, and Necessity of Luxury. How many Degrees we are above the lowest of these, *Adulation of Power*, (for which we do not indeed at present seem to have any great Relish) I cannot pretend to say: But this I know, from certain Appearances, that it behoves us to look well to our Manners, and endeavour to recover some of our lost Oeconomy.

Common Sense, Oct. 15. N^o 348.

Some Remarks on the Pamphlet, intitled, Faction Detected, &c.

THERE has lately appear'd in our Horizon a Thing of a very extraordinary Nature, a Libel (I may call it) upon common Sense and Justice; a dull Satire upon the whole People of *England*, contain'd in almost 200 Pages close printed: The Assertions of this Writer are frequently false, daring and absurd, his Style heavy and clouded; and his Arguments often destroy what they mean to defend; and all he has for it is, that, like the Scuttle Fish, he has cover'd himself in a Flood of Ink, and has, in some Measure, secured himself from Enquiry by a very tedious and prolix Discourse, like the wild *Irish* formerly, who when pursued, fled to Bogs and Woods for Security, where it was very difficult to come at them.

He declares, in almost the very Opening of his Book, "That the discontented Party of all Denominations consist in general of Men of no Principle, and of very unworthy Character." Now, if this *discontented Party* should prove to be a Majority of the People, what a coarse Compliment has he paid them? But let this modest Writer inform us by what Law, Patent or Privilege he has Authority to declare, that all who are not at any Time content with the Measures of Government are Men of no Principle; suppose we should say, on the contrary, that those who are contented with all Measures of Government, at all Times, may very well be suspected to be Men of bad Character: Would not this be much more agreeable to Truth and Reason?

A little farther he informs us, That the Nation is divided into two Parties, *Republicans* and *Jacobites*; but that they some Time ago, alter'd their Names in Policy, and that the *Republicans* agreed to call themselves *Whigs*, and the *Jacobites* gave themselves the Name of *Tories*; but had this, says our Author, been asserted two Years ago, it would hardly have been believed: Has your Affirmative, then, Sir, given it Credit? Does any Person whatsoever believe it? Indeed, Sir, you do not believe it yourself.

As this long and labour'd Discourse is apparently calculated to apologize for the Conduct

of some of the Writer's Patrons, let us, in a transient View, observe what Sort of an Advocate he is.

He is in the first Place, in Opinion, that the Liberty taken by Writers with the Measures of Ministers ought not, and he threatens that it shall not be long permitted.—We answer, when this Freedom is suppress'd, Liberty is no more.

He assures us, that the Care and Pains taken by the *Secret Committee* was of no Import, nor ever intended to be so; and he informs us that all Remedies provided against Corruption and all undue Influence for the future, are ridiculous, and he laughs at those shallow Politicians who were so unknowing to conceive that they were ever in Reality intended.

He declares that the *Pension Bill* was never brought in with any Design, that it should pass into a Law, but that there was a double Design in bringing it in, *viz.* the Opposition did by that Means increase their Popularity, and shew their Spleen to the Ministry; or, perhaps, their Envy to some Persons favour'd with Pensions.

Could this ignorant Court Advocate say worse of his Patrons? Should his infamous Suggestions have any Foundation in Truth, these Patrons of his are the most odious, unfaithful Hypocrites that ever wore the Mask of Virtue. Dear Sir, your Apology turns instantly into Satire; check the Virulence of your Pen; and cease to abuse, in this scurrilous Manner, the Gentlemen you design'd to defend.

A *comprehensive Place Bill* was (he tells us) quite improper; for it would have thrown too much Weight into the popular Scale, which had too much Weight before.—What Weight! have they not for 20 Years cry'd aloud, and almost with one Voice, for the Dismission of one wicked Man? Could they obtain it? One would really think this strange Writer had undertaken to banter Mankind, and oblige them to receive his *ipse dixit* for Truth and Argument.

The Repeal of the *Septennial Bill* was never intended, says he; 'tis true it was talk'd of and wrote for, and a Noise was made as if it was really design'd, but this too was only to amuse, to keep up Popularity, &c.—

Is not this a most glorious Defence of your Patrons, who you say are very gracious, and would do many good Things for the People if we kept them in good Humour? After this Cavalier Account you have given of their Practice and Behaviour, what Dupes must you take the People to be, to give them the least Credit?

As to Speeches in Parliament, he takes upon him to say, that *their Sense is the Reverse of their Sound, and we are to construe them, as Witches do their Prayers, backward*.—This ought to receive its Answer at the Bar of the House.

The

The Cities of London and Westminster are plentifully abused by him for daring to instruct their Members.—Had one of these Corporations not made an unfortunate Choice, the World would probably have lost the strangest System of Politicks that ever appear'd.

He charges almost half of our Representatives with a Design to destroy the *Whigs*, and raise again the *Jacobite* Interest under the Name of *Tories*; that they will endeavour the Expulsion of the Royal Family, and change our present happy Constitution.

It is inhuman and unjust, to throw out any Surmises, that all those who oppose Measures that they deem to be wrong, are wanting in their Duty to the present Royal Family; and as to their desiring any Change in the Constitution, it is neither their Interest nor Will. The Design of their Opposition is to support and restore it; and those, in my Opinion, are the People who are about to destroy our Constitution, who are continually undermining and sapping it by Corruption and undue Influence of every Kind.

All that I can find this loquacious Man attempts to prove, is, that the *Tories* are all *Jacobites*, and the *Whigs* (whom he honours with the Title of *Republicans*) are the only true Friends to our Constitution: One Party, and that too consisting of the most numerous and wealthy in the Land Interest, are actually proscribed by him, and are by no means to be trusted: But the other Party, whom he stiles *Republicans*, are the only Friends to Monarchy and the Constitution.—After what has been said, ought this Writer to be esteem'd an *Englishman*, a Patriot, or an honest Man?

Old England, Oct. 22. N^o. 38.

WHILE the Politicians are thinking of Prince Charles's passing the *Rhine*, and of our Army's passing—nothing but its Time, the Criticks, a no less profound Race of Men, are busied on the heroick Opposition, as it is call'd, of *Garrick*, and the brave Stand suppos'd to be made for theatrick Liberty by that second Queen of Hungary, Mrs. *Clive*, against the Claims and Pretensions of the Patentee.

As therefore I think the *English* Constitution, at least, as much concern'd about *Drury-Lane-Warr*, as about any in *Germany*, I shall confine the Speculations of To-day, to Affairs at home; persuaded that no Precipitation on the Banks of the *Rhine* will make my Considerations of that Scene come too late, tho' I should defer them even till another Saturday.—

Blest be the Heroes who give Politicians Time to stir their Coffee, and weigh their Exploits at leisure; without heaping Battle on Battle, and Siege on Siege. They are forc'd to fight, and make a shift to escape;

a comfortable Subsistence for a Politician's whole Summer! They do not lump half a Dozen Victories, as that hasty Fellow, the Duke of *Marlborough*, did. Before a grave Citizen had traced out *Schellenberg* in the Map, he was confounded with the Victory of *Blenheim*.

A I shall not enter into the present Dispute between the Managers of the Play-houses and their Actors, but shall oblige my Readers with some Anecdotes of a famous Schism, which I have never read in any History of the Stage; but which are not at all the less true, for not being till now to be found in Print.

B When Sir *Richard Steele* was Master of the Play-house here, I have been told there happened a Division among the Actors of the Theatre at *Dublin*, which occasion'd a Separation of that Company: One of the principal Performers, with a few Understrappers, as Guards, Messengers, Attendants, and Candle-Snuffers, came over to list under Sir *Richard*; but as their Demands were so high, and their Qualifications so low, it is worth

C while to give an Account of both: Their Demands were comprehended in a few Terms, namely, a Dismission of the then principal Actors of Sir *Richard's* Troop, and an Admission of these Gentry into their Parts.

This Demand was made in Form to Sir *Richard* by Mr. *W. Poney*, the Captain of their Band. Sir *Richard* was a Man of infinite

D Humour, but little Temper; and when *Will. Poney* propos'd his turning off his old Comedians, he fell into a violent Rage, and kick'd his Hat about with all the huffing Majesty of a theatrical Monarch: When he grew a little calmer, he desir'd a Review of these notable Gentlemen who were to be employ'd in his Service: Mr. *Poney* immediately produced them in order to shew their Qualifications.

E The first he call'd was one *John Limekiln*, who having no promising Aspect, Pray, Mr. *Poney*, said Sir *Richard*, what Parts may this Gentleman have been us'd to act? I cannot say he is what you call a good Figure for the Stage; I dare swear you never let him appear in Comedy. No, Sir,

no, said Mr. *Poney*, we always us'd him

F for the Murderer.—He stione particularly in the *Whisper*, where the Fellow tells *Macbeth* he hath dispatched *Barquo*: We once try'd him for Chairman in the *Committee* of *Faithful Irishman*, but I must own he made a sorry Figure there, and could not go thro' with the Part: But what I would recommend him to your Honour for, is *Prompter*, or what, in *Ireland*, we call *Remembrancers*.

G Here, the next, *Simon Shadow*. Pray, Master *Shadow*, said Sir *Richard*, what is your Province? Alack, Sir, reply'd he, I was by Trade a *Linen-draper* but thinking I had Talents for the Stage, I enter'd into the Com-

pany,

pany, and was employ'd as Woman's Taylor. I could not act indeed myself, but I us'd to swear Mr. Poney spoke like an Angel, for which, Sir, he got me a regular Salary. *Pho!* said Sir Richard peevishly, must I take a Fellow for an Actor because he said another acted well? Come, Sir, your next. Here, Mr. Bottle, said Mr. Poney, come forth: This Gentleman, Sir, said he, presenting him to Sir Richard, has seldom play'd any Thing but the Lawyer, but he is equally fit for any Thing else. Mr. Jefferrey Hill, come forth: And what can he act, said Sir Richard? Any Part, said Mr. Poney, that does not require Speaking. Here, Peter Bullcalf, where are you? Peter stepp'd forth with his Tongue out of his Mouth; but without speaking a Syllable. Well, Mr. Bullcalf, said Sir Richard, are you as compleat an Actor as the last Gentleman? What can you do? Bullcalf roll'd his Tongue about, sputter'd out a plentiful Quantity of Dew, and then roar'd. Zounds! said Sir Richard, what Part do you call this, Mr. Poney? Sir, replied he, he is a young Beginner, and never perform'd any Thing but the *Monster*, in *Perseus* and *Andromeda*. An excellent Troop of Comedians truly, said Sir Richard! Here are two who never acted but short Parts, one that only said you could act, and two that never could speak at all. But pray, Sir, are your Women all as silent as the rest of your Company? let us see them. Mr. Poney stepp'd out, and returned with four old Fellows dress'd with blue Aprons and black Hats, and the first with a long Muslin Nightrail. Hey day! quoth Sir Richard, are these the Ladies? Sir, said Mr. Poney, they supply the Places of Women: These are four Gentlemen who are famous for performing the Witches in *Macbeth*. The first, Sir, is Mr. Samuel Mouldy, who us'd formerly to make *Motions*, or *Puppet-Shews*: He has an excellent Voice for shewing a *Maramote*, and singing to a German Organ. Let me recommend this Gentleman to you for a top Actress. Take off his Nightrail and new dress him, and he shall play Lady Betty Modish, Lady Townly, or any other genteel Part with the first Woman in your Company. These other three, are Mr. John Rustlight, Mr. Francis Feeble, and Mr. Thomas Wart; the latter is particularly excellent at *Dumb-Shew*. But pray, said Sir Richard, have you no real Women at all in your Troop? nothing but these equivocal Personages? A real Woman, yes, Sir, that I have, as real a Woman, I believe, as ever was produced upon the Stage; a Woman, Sir, that can out-do her own Out-doings. Sir, she has as real a Voice, as real Action, as real Passion, as any real Woman of 'em all. In short, Sir, you shall see her—Here—my Dear, come forth like raving *Neurmabal* in *Aurengzebe*, when they tell the Sultan,

*The empress has the antichamber pass;
And her moves in most disorder'd haste;
Her looks the stormy marks of anger wear.*

Here is a real Woman for you: I am sure I have found her so. Pray, said Sir Richard, calmly, what may Mrs. Poney's particular Turn be? Sir, said her Spouse, the first Part she play'd was *Columbine* in a Farce; but of late Years, Sir, she has attempted, with great Success, the first Parts in Tragedy. She particularly shines in *Lady Macbeth*, *Lady Wronghead*, and *Lady Lowerule* in *The Devil to pay*. Thus, Sir, you have seen my Troop, and believe me, they will make you the richest Man in Europe, if you will but employ them instead of those blundering Fellows you have already. That I much doubt, said Sir Richard; but pray, Mr. Poney, why did you bring over none of your chief Actors with you? We have heard extraordinary Characters of several of them, which, no doubt, they deserve. Had not you one Mr. Standup, a most incomparable Comedian, and one Mr. Pitmas as excellent for Tragedy, a Mr. Ech, who is equally qualify'd for the Facetious or the Sublime? Then I have heard of a Mr. Cotton, who, they say, is admirable for a short Part; a Mr. Wall, who is the best Prompter in the World; and several others, who, it seems, have all both Merit and Fame; Pray why did none of these come over with you? Why, Sir, because they are all damn'd Jacobites: They were all detected for Jacobites. I fancy, reply'd Sir Richard, you would say convicted; I suppose they drank the Pretender's Health, and were try'd for it. No, no, Sir, no such Thing; it was I detected them. Why pray, Mr. Poney, how came you to know they were Jacobites? How, Sir, why I was at the Head of them for 25 Years, and it is damn'd hard if I don't know whether a Man is a Jacobite, when every Thing he has said and done, during all that Time, was by my Direction: But besides, Sir, if they would have had a little Patience, I would have provided for them all; but the Rascals would all be taken care of in 3 Days; that is, reply'd Sir Richard, I suppose, in these 3 Days you laid out all the best Parts for these Gentlemen here, who have the Honour to be your Favourites, and who, it seems, must be my Actors, because they are your Tools. But come, Mr. Poney, pray let me have a Sample of your own Abilities, a Speech that corresponds with your own Genius the best; upon which Mr. Poney began:

*Obeys'd as few reign by thy subjects be,
But know that I alone am king of me!
I am as free as nature first made man,
E'er the base laws of servitude began,
When wild in woods the noble savage ran.*

This he vomited out with the utmost Convulsions of Rant and Fury. As I take it, said Sir

Sir Richard, this is *Almanzor*, the frantick Hero in the *Conquest of Granada*. True, reply'd Mr. Poney, it was my top Part. It might have pleas'd in *Ireland*, said Sir Richard, but it will not do the Business here. Be so good to favour me with a few Lines out of some other Play.

Mr. P. Thou want'st them both, or better thou
won'd'st know,
Than to let factions in thy kingdom grow.

I believe you forgot, interrupted Sir Richard, that this is the same Play: I begg'd you to repeat me some Lines out of another. — Mr. Poney then repeated the following Lines from the same Play.

My fate is fix'd so far above thy crown,
That all thy men
Piled on thy back can never pull it down.
But at my ease thy destiny I send.
By ceasing from this hour to be thy friend.
Thou can'st no title to my duty bring——
I'm not thy subject, and my soul's thy king.
Farewell——when I am gone,
There's not a star of thine dare stay with thee.
I'll whistle thy tame fortune after me.
What are ten thousand subjects, such as they?
If I am scorn'd——I'll take myself away.

Sir Richard had scarce Patience to hear him thro' his Rhapsody, but Mr. Poney had work'd himself up, and then there was no stopping him. Since, Sir, said he, you can think of no Part but *Almanzor's*; let me put you in mind of one or two, which take mightily on our Stage, and without knowing which, a Man cannot be a principal Performer here. Pray let me hear how you would speak those Lines in *Tamerlane* that begin——*Well was it for the World*——Mr. Poney then went on:

When on their borders neighbouring princes met,
Frequent in friendly parle, by cool debates
Preventing wastful war——but from Madrid
Accept great king to-morrow from my hand
The captive head of conquer'd Ferdinand.

Alas! cry'd Sir Richard, why Mr. Poney, you are running back into *Almanzor*; you cannot keep to the Point for three Lines together: Pray try what you can do with *Cato's* fine Speech in the Beginning of the last Act. Mr. P. compos'd himself and began.

It must be so——Plato thou reason'st well——
The word which I have given shall stand like
fate,

Not like the king's, that weather-cock of state,——
He stands so high with so unfix'd a mind,
Two factions turn him with each blast of wind——
But now he shall not veer——my word is pass;
I'll take his heart by the roots and hold him fast.

Zounds! said Sir Richard, I have no Patience with this eternal *Almanzor*: I'll try you but once more; let us have the Speech of *Brutus* to *Cassius*.

Mr. P. Remember March, the ides of March
remember.

Did not great Julius bleed for justice sake?
What villain touch'd his body, that did stab,
And not for justice? What, shall one of us,
That struck the foremost man of all this world
But for supporting robbers; shall we now
Contaminate our fingers with base bribes?
And sell the mighty space of our large honours
For as much trash as may be grasped thus——?
Honour is what myself and friends I owe,
And none can lose it who forsake a foe;
Since then your foes now happen to be mine,
Thou not in friendship we'll in interest join——

This is too much, said Sir Richard, to tack this damn'd noisy *Almanzor* to one of the most expressive Speeches in *Shakespeare*. I won't trouble you to rehearse any more of him, but will tell you a Story, which your being able to act nothing but a ranting Hero brings into my Mind.

A certain good-natur'd Gentleman receiv'd a Letter from a Friend of his, to recommend the Bearer, who was a Painter, to his Protection, and beg'd he would employ him: The Gentleman had lately fitted up a new Hall, and wanted a large Piece to fill one End of it: He told the Painter he should draw him a Picture for it, and, said he, you shall chuse the Subject yourself——What shall it be? After hesitating a Moment——

What think you of the *Judgment of Solomon*?——reply'd the Painter. Why ay, said the Gentleman, it will admit a good many Figures and Decorations; I don't care if it is. He then carry'd the Painter into a Closet; and here, said he, I want a small Picture for the Chimney-piece; what Story would make a pleasant little Piece? The Artist seem'd to consider a little, and then, scratching his Head, with great Taste reply'd; why

suppose you have a *Little Judgment of Solomon*——The Gentleman started, but being of an easy, complying Temper, thought that it would be well enough to have the same Story told in Large and in Little, and so gave his Consent: But not thinking that he had still found Work enough for his Friend's Painter, he bethought himself of a Summer-house, where he sometimes drank a cheerful Bottle, the Ceiling of which was out of Repair: He carry'd the Painter thither, and said, I should like to have some gay little History painted here——can you think of none that would be proper for such a Sort of Room? Oh, yes, Sir, said he, there is not a cleverer Story for the Purpose than the *Judgment of Solomon*——Here the poor Gentleman lost all Patience, and kick'd the rascally Pretender out of Doors, who had just learn'd to draw one Subject, and was fit for nothing else in the World.

On Miss NOWELL's Picture. Done
by Mr. MERCIER.

PAINTER, enough! thy finish'd task
give o'er,
Produce the piece, and let mankind adore!
How warm the animated canvas glows!
Emblem of youth, how fresh the blossom
blows! [stole,
How gently o'er the breast that vestment's
Soft as her bosom, spotless as her soul!
And see, how gracefully compos'd the fair!
Observe that easy castigated air,
Nor doubt what cherubims, and angels are!

O blest, who could so happily express
That harmony of shape, that elegance of dress!
O blest, who thus with magick art cou'd
trace

The fascinating eye, each killing grace,
And blush, the whole enchantment of her
face!

May thy celestial colours never fade,
But be immortal, as the lovely maid;
That when the night shall close her setting
eyes,

And the freed soul soars to its native skies,
This piece to endless ages may declare,
As she was heav'nly good, that she was
heav'nly fair.

Posterity shall render both their due,
When kindling into life this draught they
view, [too.
Bless the dear nymph, and bless the painter

The MISTAKE.

THE smiling meads, with violets grac'd,
Their vernal sweets display;
Now charming Myra deigns to taste
The fragrance of the day.

Thro' airy walks, and muselul groves,
Her gentle steps she guides;
Then on the silent bank she roves,
Where *Thames* serenely glides.

Here *Strephon*, ever blooming swain,
This lovely wand'rer spies;
Gay ardours rise in ev'ry vein,
And revel in his eyes.

Then (as the slightest toy may prove,
To speak the lover's aim)
With these fond arts the wanton strove
To testify his flame.

He waves a glass, from which *Sol's* rays
With shooting blazes glare;
And straight the sportive beams he plays
Around th' enchanting fair.

The nymph perplex'd, looks round—at last
The am'rous frolick knew;
Then to the dauling beams, he cast,
A darting smile she threw.

Her comet eyes in varied rays
Shoot swiftly-catching fires;

Poor *Strephon* mounts into a blaze,
And in a flame expires.

Ah! foolish youth, thus to defy
The force of beauty's dart:
Art may perhaps amaze the eye,
But nature strikes the heart.

R. T.

The PLEASURES of LEICESTER.

An Epistle from P. R. to his FRIEND.

CLARIO, forgive th' unpolish'd Muse,
That can't her promis'd task refuse:
If *there* inspir'd by *Flavia's* charms,
Or *Sylvia*, who each bosom warms;
I rashly vow'd t' appear in rhyme,
And up *Parnassus's* summit climb:
Alas! I knew not, when remov'd
From scenes of mirth by all approv'd,
How faint my genius would be *here*,
No charmer, no inspirer near!—

The joys you taught me there to taste
Are like a pleasing vision past,
Which busy memory will retain,
And bring th' idea back again:
Amidst the town's distracting noise,
The care that ev'ry hour employs,
A tender passion still remains,—
I wish myself on *Leicester's* plains;
Or, underneath the leafy shade,
By *Bulgrave's* oaks embow'ring made,
Sweet scene of transport, soft delight!
O! how thy verdant lawns invite!
Where mirth and gaiety abound,
And pleasure runs a constant round:
No crabbed dull pedantic rules,
The sage ænigma's of the schools,
Disturb the mind; no party broils,
Nor statesman's sly intrigues, or wiles,
Embitter our full bowls with gall,
But genial freedom shines on all;
Whether in friendly converse join'd,
We pleasantly relax the mind
With harmless wit, toast some gay *bells*,
And some old humorous story tell:
Or, on past actions ruminate,
And revolutions of the state;
When *Bosworth* field reminds us how,
Usurping *Richard* was brought low:
Still banish'd hence be fell despair,
Envy, and deep corroding care.

The *Graces* revel here and sport,
And mirth and pleasure keep their court;
Venus, and all the little *Loves*,
For sake their once-fam'd *Cyprian* grove,
When *Bellamira* leads the dance,
Her motions all the soul intrance:
In sportive romps we waste the day,
The active dance wears night away;
Till duty bids us guard the *fair*,
When homewards early they repair;
And whilst in pleasing dreams they're lost,
We our more sprightly transports boast.

Who

Who can describe the thrilling bliss!—
The whisper,—and the swift-snatch'd kiss,—
When the soft-melting am'rous maid,
The blushing lover doth upbraid,
And, in a glow of love reclin'd,
Seems half consenting to be kind;
O! may I thus be ever blest,—
And breathe my transports on her breast.—
How vain's the wish!—for torn away,
Bus'ness forbids my longer stay:
Instead of *Leicester's* calm retreat,
Where murmur'ing zephyrs love repeat,
I'm doom'd to bear the smoaky town,
And, for soft sighs, the noisy gown:
Instead of *Love's* engaging sports,
Condemn'd to pore on old reports;
So wretched is my cruel fate,
My joys have all a short'ned date;
Whilst you the smiles of beauty share,
And feel their influence all the year.

The CAMPAIGN and its HISTORIANS.

ON the banks of the *Mayn*
Began the campaign,
Heureusement, quoth *John* * to his friend;
Tell, *John*, if you know,
How far you shall go,
E'er you make on't as *happy* an end.
It has often been said,
And in papers we've read,
That the *Rhine* hero *Charles* had pass'd over;
That *Noailles* and his host
Would soon feel, to their cost,
The wrath of the prince of ———
The *G-x-tt-r* feigns,
And tortures his brains,
That we with good news may grow wiser:
When the longitude's known,
Politicians shall own
The credit of each *Adv-rt-f-r*.

A CURE for ADMIRATION.

BY many great actions of many great men,
One truth has been taught us agen and
agen: [thro' all,
This truth, while we live, let's remember
'Tho' great the parade, the effects may be
small.
To peace or to war, if this rule we apply,
We never shall wonder, tho' never told why.

On *RICHARD SAVAGE, Esq;* Son of the late
Earl Rivers, who died in Prison at Bristol
for a small Sum, which he was unable to pay.

WITH fragrant roses and the myrtle's
bloom,
With ev'ry flower strew this sacred tomb;
Here twine the ever verdant laurel's wreath,
Around let all *Gracie's* incense breathe,
For why should I thy tomb with tears distain,
And weep, like others of the tuneful train?

Bewail thee landed on the safest shore?
Escap'd from shipwrecks—you can fear no
more;
Mixt with the ever happy choir above,
Whose sole employment is to sing and love;
To tune their golden lyres to lays divine,
To such celestial lays—as onct—were thine!
Escap'd from scenes diversify'd with woe,
(For such was thy ill-fated lot below)
From such bad scenes by pitying heaven torn—
It is not grief—but envy—now to mourn;
Envy in me—thro' each hard instance try'd,
Who with thee gladly cou'd have liv'd—and
dy'd.

IN LAudem HOMERI.

'Tis not enough no harshness gives offence,
The sound must be an echo to the sense.
Pope's Art of Criticism.

QUAS res æternâ sumpsit celebrare Ca-
mænâ
Mæonides; seu, bella canit non ore sonanda
Alterius; scribitve, elati ad signa tridentis,
Sponte quiescentes revoluta per æquora fluctus;
Seu mundi spatii ille indignatus iniquis
Claudius; infernas sedes (durissima Ditis
Regna) audax aperit, pœnisque ultricibus um-
bras
Exercet fontes; vivis res vocibus æquat
Mæonides; cordamque vident descripta legentes.
Cum jam *Peleides* fato concussus amici
Arma rapit præceps desueta, enseque coruf-
cat [hostem;
Fulmineum, immitesque manus agit ultor in
Quâ pompâ assurgunt numeri! quod verba furore
Devolvit Vates! quali ardua in astra volatu
Sublimis raptim tendit vis vivida cœni!
Insultantium hinnitus equum, strepitusque ro-
tarum [ruinæ
Rauca sonans, clamorque virum, iogentesque
Duætorum, bellicque fragor sine more tonantis
Obrundunt aures. Mox sese in prælia Divi
Addunt, & rerum major jam apparet imago.
Neptunus Græcûm præsens tutela, tridentem
In terram impellit, Trojæque a sedibus imis
Fundamenta quatit; *Bellatrix* ægide *Virgo*
Increpat horrendum, exultansque agit ante
Timorem;
Quâ se fert, cedunt acies, nec viribus æquis
Obstat Mars; dextraque, furens immane, ru-
benti
In *Xanthum* indomitos *Vulcanus* desuper ignes
Molitur; mediâque in tempestate Deum Rex
Insolito exanimat tremefactas fulmine gentes.
Jam punga crudescit opus; *Discordia* gaudens
Cæde stupet, sevitque effusa licentia Mortis.
Peleides armis flagrans cœlestibus, agmen
Unus, acervatim dat stragem; sanguine late
Littora nigrescunt fuso; per plurima scuta
Flumina, per galeasque, & corpora equumque,
vivorumque
In mare vix elocantur repleta; cruento
Hor-

Horrendus fremit ore Furor; Styx atra Deorum
Bellantum, Ditisque tremunt solia ima tu-
multu.

Cum volitat curru per cæcula regna secundo
Neptunus, fugiunt nebulae, ventosaeque ponunt
Flamina, diffusoque renidet lumine caelum.
Tum mare in immensam subsidens undique
pandi.

Planitiem. Stipant Regem famulancia cote,
Tritonum comitatus & Oceanitides omnes;
Ille, rotis summas levibus pellabitur undas.
Dum monti Æolides immani pondere rupem
Paulatim summâ obnixus protrudit opum vi,
Lenti haerent numeni, & verba interrupta
morantur; [helus

Cum tandem ad culmen jam subvolvisset an-
Supremum, & dubio immineat libramine metæ,
Impete agente refertur in arva volubile saxum.

FACTION DETECTED.

A new BALLAD.

To the Tune of Derry down.

QUOTH S——s to P——y since words
may cause fighting,
I have left off debating and taken to writing.
Your project, quo' P——y, may do very well,
But e'er you do write, you should learn how
to spell. Derry down, &c.

My spelling, says S——s, by O——d is cor-
rected, [inspected.
And the press shall by him be with caution
M——y too has supply'd some fine words
that come pat in,
And chequer'd the work here and there with
old Latin. Derry, &c.

But, tho' to these scholars I owe all my
learning, [cerning;
The reasoning is all from my own keen dis-
And that it is mine has this clear demon-
stration, [tion.
It proves thee a steady good friend to this na-
Derry, &c.

Our friends the W—lp—l—ns, tho' gently I
lash them,
But as for the Tories, I damnably thrash 'em:
From Str—b—ps and C—bb—am, to W—ll—r and
P—n,
I prove each opposer a rank Jacobite.

That we who came in had no view to our
profit, [scoff it:
The argument's plain, tho' the faction may
And thence it doth follow by inference true,
That they who staid out had their profit in
view. Derry, &c.

I next do demonstrate how false those
asserters,
Ah! country ungrateful! who call us deserters;
For when we insisted that things should be
mended, [intended.
We writ, talk'd, and swore—what we never
Derry, &c.

* Alluding to rich Knaves being buried in Chancels, and with pompous Inscriptions.

The p—r, much delighted, strait seiz'd on
the page,
And dash'd in some strokes of rhetorical rage.
So thus was produc'd, supervis'd, and cor-
rected, [rected.
That doughty performance call'd Faction de-
Derry, &c.

On the Death of the Duke of ARGYLL.

SOLDIER, compleat in bravery and art;
Statesman, that scorn'd duplicity of heart;
Patriot, that stemm'd the ministerial tide;
Noble, that ne'er his dignities bely'd:
'Argyll, the state's whole thunder born to
'wield,

'And shake alike the senate and the field,'
Descends to dust.—Oh Britain! lift thine eyes,
And in this loss conceive what judgment lies.
Corruption's dire effects what band shall stay,
When thy few guardian sons are snatch'd away?

On bearing that the Duke of ARGYLL had
recover'd the free Use of his Reason before
his Death.

IN vain Argyll, with god-like virtue flood,
To stem the torrent of corruption's flood;
Britannia's sickly state with grief he sees,
And weeps to find her fond of her disease.
Nor matchless worth, nor eloquence can move,
Nay (more than all) not ev'n her country's
love.

What could he do, since no success he had,
But, like the world, be knavish, or be mad?
No narrow, selfish soul, no c—rt—he,
Knavish alas! he knew not how to be:
But, as no useless faculty he'd have,
Reason he dropt, when reason could not save.
Lethargick visions o'er his weary'd mind
Steal unperceiv'd; but, no long welcome find.
(Short is the nap of judgment, with the wise)
He wakes, sees England sleep, and strait he dies.

On the Death of JOHN, Duke of ARGYLL.

WHAT dreadful judgments threaten this
our isle!
W——le still lives; and thou art dead, Argyll.

An EPITAPH on a poor honest Man; intended
to be plac'd on a Stone in the Chancel of the
Church at Bromham in the County of Wilts.

'TIS not the tomb in marble polish'd high,
The venal verse, or flattering titles
nigh,
The classic learning o'er an impious stone,
Where Latin tells what English blush'd to own,
Shall shroud the guilty from the eye of God,
Incline his balance, or avert his rod.
His hand can raise the crippled and the poor,
Spread on the way, or fainting at the door;
And blast the villain, tho' to * altars fled,
Who rob'd us, living; and insults us, dead.

The POWER of MUSICK and BEAUTY. 515

Set by Mr. STANLEY, and Sung by Mr. LOWE.

Musick has power to melt the soul, by beauty

nature's sway'd, each can the u-ni-

—verse controul, without the other's aid, each can the

u-ni—verse controul, without the other's aid.

And how together both appear,
And force united try!
Musick enchants the list'ning ear,
And beauty charms the eye.

What cruelty these pow'rs to join!
These transports who can bear?
Oh! let the sound be less divine,
Or look the nymph less fair.

POLLY'S CHARMS; or, BEAUTY in Perfection.

WHEN nature drew the nice design
To form a nymph with charms divine,
Her ev'ry Grace's gift did join,
And parts of all the fav'rite Nine,
And call'd them—*Polly's charms divine.*

Earth, air, and sea, together join
To render *Polly's charms—divine:*
Bright virtue doth her soul refine;
And love, and beauty, all combine
To make my *Polly's charms—divine.*

To offer vows to *Polly's* shrine
A saint wou'd deem the deed—*divine:*
When *Phæbus* doth his rays decline,
My brighter *Polly* still does shine
A sun, and goddess—all *divine.*

I'd honour, love, and life resign,
E'er *Polly's charms* I'd doubt *divine:*
Swains! deck for her the flow'ry twine,
While the thrice happy task be mine,
To sing of *Polly's charms divine.*

Z. Z.
THE

Monthly Chronologer.



THIS Year the *Dutch* have employ'd 137 Ships in the *Greenland Trade*, which have brought home 865 Whales and a half, and 23,712 Barrels of Oil. It is remarkable, that two Ships caught, between them, 20 Whales, and founde'd with them. Fifty *Dutch* Ships have been employ'd in *Davis's Streights*, and are return'd with 76 Whales and a half, and 3697 Casks of Oil: One Ship was lost.

By a List receiv'd at *Venice* from *Messina* in *Sicily*, it appear'd, that there died of the Plague in that City, as well as in the Citadel and the adjacent Villages, 46,125 Persons, and that the Number left amounts to 26,233.

THURSDAY, Oct. 6.

This Morning a Scaffold at the *Foundling-Hospital* that is building in *Lamb's-Conduit-Fields* broke down, by which Accident six of the Workmen fell to the Ground, and were terribly bruise'd; they were immediately taken up in order to be carry'd to *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*, one of whom died in the Way, and another soon after they got thither.

MONDAY, 10.

Col. *Wolfe's* Regiment of *Marines* arriv'd in Town from the *West-Indies*; they were brought home by the *Lion* Man of War; the Regiment consisted of 1000 Men, of which there are but 96 left, including Officers, the rest having been kill'd or dy'd by Sicknefs.

TUESDAY, 11.

A Proclamation was issued by the Lords of the Regency, ordering the Parliament, which stood prorogu'd to *Thursday* the 13th Inst. to be further prorogu'd to *Tuesday* the 22d of *November*, and then to sit for the Dispatch of Business.

THURSDAY, 13.

William Chetwynd, a young Gentleman, was try'd at the *Old Bailey* for the Murder of *Mr. Thomas Rickets*, his Schoolfellow. The Council for the Prosecution were *Mr. Serjeant Wynne*, *Mr. Moreton*, *Mr. Erskine*, and *Mr. Rider*. For the Prisoner were *Mr. Lloyd*, *Mr. Lee*, *Mr. Hume*, *Mr. Harpel*, and *Mr. Stracey*. The Trial lasted till the next Morning, when the Jury found a Special Verdict.

FRIDAY, 14.

The Sessions ended at the *Old Bailey*, when *Abraham Pasi*, a Jew, for House-breaking, and *Christopher Smith*, a German, for stealing a Purse with 6 Guineas and a half from *James Fitzgerald*, Esq; receiv'd Sentence of Death.

WEDNESDAY, 19.

This Morning, about Nine o'Clock, her Royal Highness the Princess *Louisa*, (who is to be married to the Prince Royal of *Denmark*) attended by the Countess of *Albemarle*, his Excellency *Baron Solentball*, the Danish Envoy, with divers other Persons of Distinction, went from *St. James's* to *Whitehall*, and cross'd over the *Thames* to *Lambeth*, from whence they went in Coaches to *Greenwich*, where her Royal Highness embark'd on board the *Fubbi Yacht*, about half an Hour after Ten, and immediately with the rest of the Yachts set sail for *Holland*.

THURSDAY, 20.

Twenty Persons were convicted before the Commissioners of the Excise for retailing Spirituous Liquors without a Licence, contrary to the Act of Parliament, and fin'd in the Penalty of 10l. each.

FRIDAY, 21.

This Morning the two following Malefactors, condemn'd at a former Sessions at the *Old Bailey*, were executed at *Tyburn*, viz. *James Hanns* (who kept the *Rose* and *Crown Alehouse* near *Paddington*) for a Robbery on *Hounslow Heath*, and *Joseph Lewin* for returning from Transportation. *Margaret Stanbury*, for robbing *Capt. Morgan*, in her House (commonly call'd the *Knife and Blood-bowl House*) in *Hanging-sword-alley* in *Fleet-street*, who was to have been executed with them, obtain'd a Reprieve for a Fortnight.

MONDAY, 24.

One of his Majesty's Messengers arriv'd at the Duke of *Newcastle's* Office from *Holland*, with Dispatches from her Royal Highness the Princess *Louisa*, who landed at *Holwer's* Quay on *Saturday* Morning in good Health, and set out directly for *Hanover*.

THURSDAY, 27.

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of *Stair* arriv'd at his House in *Pall-Mall*, from *Holland*.

SATURDAY, 29.

Robert Westley, Esq; the new Lord Mayor of *London*, was sworn in at *Westminster*, with the usual Ceremonies. In his Return, he pass'd thro' the City from *Black-Friars* to *Guild-Hall*, in his State Coach drawn by six beautiful Horses richly caparison'd; as *Alderman Parsons* and *Alderman Goddshall* did, when they enter'd upon their late Mayoralties.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

HON. *John Ponsonby*, Esq; to the Lady *Carwendish*, second Daughter to the Duke of *Devonshire*.

Sir St. George Gore St. George, Bart. in Ireland, to Miss Burton.

Thomas Strudwick, Esq; a Gentleman of a large Estate in *Suffex*, to Miss Caroline Onslow, a Relation to the Lord Onslow.

Mr. George Rofs, an eminent Merchant, lately arriv'd from *Sweden*, to Miss Catharine Rofs, of St. Mary Axe.

Hon. Capt. Lee, a Cornet in the Guards, to Miss Derander, of Putney.

James Carrington, of Litchfield, Esq; to Miss Anne Bruges, of the same Place.

Herbert Tryst, Esq; of Crabam Hall in *Essex*, to the Widow of John Hanbury, Esq;

Dr. Peters, one of his Majesty's Physicians, and Physician to the Army, to Miss Jacobs, Sister to Sir Hildebrand Jacobs, Bart.

Joseph Petworth, Esq; a Gentleman of a large Estate in *Lincolnshire*, to Miss Venables, of Litchfield.

Christopher Clayton, Esq; of Lewes in *Suffex*, to Miss Crookborn, of Mincing Lane.

— Cook, Esq; of Camberwell, to Miss Freer, of Lewisham.

George Harrison, of Sunderland, Esq; to Miss Martha Jenkinson.

Richard Asketon, of Gray's-Inn, Esq; to Miss Asketon.

Mr. Theodorus Webb, a Gentleman Farmer of a considerable Estate in *Essex*, to Miss Manners, of Cambridge.

Alexander Chambers, Esq; possess'd of a large Estate in Tin Mines in *Cornwall*, to Miss Polly Willoughby, of Devonshire Square, an Heiress.

Capel Hanbury, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Leominster*, to the eldest Daughter of the Right Hon. the Lord Tracey.

Mr. John Ward, Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, to Miss Metbuen, of Brook street, Grosvenor-Square.

James Halsey, Esq; of Tunbridge, in *Kent*, to Miss Anne Davis, of Lime street.

John Ord, Esq; to Miss Anne Titchbourne, of Bond street.

The Lady of Penyston Potney, Esq; Knight of the Shire for *Berks*, deliver'd of a Son.

Lady Viscountess St. John, also of a Son.

DEATHS.

LADY Wynne, Wife of Sir George Wynne, Bart. — John Jewkes, Esq; Member in the last and present Parliament for *Aldborough* in *Yorkshire*. — George Holland, Esq; possess'd of a large Estate in *Suffolk*, and in the Commission of the Peace for that County. — Charles Batburs, Esq; of Scuttskelf in *Yorkshire*, who was High Sheriff in 1726. —

Doughty, Esq; near Reading in *Berkshire*, possess'd of a large Estate in that County, and in the City of *Westminster*. — At his Seat at Sudbrooke, in *Surry*, his Grace John Campbell, Duke of Argyll and Greenwich, Marquess of Kintyre and Lorn, Earl of Greenwich, Argyll, Campbell, and

Cowsl; Viscount of Lochow and Glen Ilay; Baron of Cbatbam, Inverary, Mull, Morvern, and Terry; Hereditary Justice General of the County of Argyll and the Isles; Lord Lieutenant and Hereditary High Sheriff of the same; Hereditary Great Master of the King's Household in Scotland; High Steward of *Malmesbury*; one of the Lords of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, and Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. His Grace is succeeded in Dignity and Estate by his only Brother Archibald Campbell, Earl of Ilay, (now Duke of Argyll) except in the Title of Duke of Greenwich, which, by a late Grant from the Crown, devolves to his late Grace's eldest Daughter, (now Duchess of Greenwich) married to the E. of Dalkeith, and to her Heirs for ever. — John Vanner, Esq; of Brentford in *Middlesex*, a Gentleman of a large Estate in *Spital Fields*, *Bethnal-Green*, &c. and in the Commission of the Peace for *Middlesex*.

— Nicholas Fouks, Esq; possess'd of an Estate of 700l. a Year in *Surrey*, and in the Commission of the Peace for that County. — Robert Payne Barnard, Esq; of Clapbam, only Brother of Sir John Barnard. — Mr. Henry Carey, well known to the musical World for his droll Compositions. — Henry Popple, Esq; (at Bourdeaux in *France*) Cathire of the late Queen's Treasury, and Agent to several Regiments. — Capt. Brown, of the Royal Scots, commanded by General St. Clare. — Hugh Seton, of Touch, Esq; only Son of Sir Hugh Paterfon, of Bannockburn in Scotland. — Philip Lassels, Esq; Solicitor of his Majesty's Customs in Scotland. — Sir Robert Austen, of Bexly in *Kent*, Bart. succeeded by his next Brother, now Sir Sheffield Austen, Bart. — Roger Mainwaring, Esq; at Francfort, a young Gentleman of one of the most antient Families in England, and possess'd of a fine Estate in *Cheshire*. — Mr. James Range, at Hampstead, aged 102, formerly an eminent Taylor: He was near eight Years old when K. Charles was beheaded, and perfectly remember'd all the Circumstances to the last.

— John Carter, Esq; in Hatton Garden, possess'd of a good Estate in that Neighbourhood. — Isaac Lockwood, Esq; an eminent and wealthy Merchant of this City. — Benjamin Hymers, Esq; at Latimers in *Bucks*. — Arthur Sidney, Esq; near Whaley in *Oxfordshire*, a Gentleman of great Parts and Learning. — Rev. and Learned Mr. John Evans, 84 Years of Age, Rector of Great Budworth in *Cheshire* upwards of 40 Years, but had resigned on account of his great Age. — James Garridge, Esq; at Bedford, in the Commission of the Peace for that County. — Han. Bestram Ashburnham Esq; who by his Will bequeath'd to the Clerk of the Parish Church of Ashburnham in *Suffex*, and his Successors for ever, the Watch of King Charles I. which he had in his Pocket at the Time of his Death, as

also the Shirt he then wore, which has some Drops of Blood upon it; and they are deposited in the Vestry of the said Church.—Sir John Rodes, Bart. at his Seat in Derbyshire.—

—*Thomson, Esq;* of Nonsuch-Park near Epsom, a Gentleman of 2000*l.* per Annum.—*Cornelius Woodstock, Esq;* a Gentleman possessed of an Estate in Cambridgeshire of 1200*l.* per Annum, and in the Commision of the Peace for that County.—*Rev. Mr. Robinson*, aged 102, who had been Vicar of Knotsford in Cheshire upwards of 60 Years; his Memory, Sight and Hearing he retained to the last.—*Joseph Darell, Esq;* youngest Brother to Philip Darell, Esq; of Cale-Hall in Kent.—*Rev. Mr. Timms*, one of the Minor Canons of St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey.—

—*Van Blackwell, Esq;* who was Taster to K. William III.—*Rev. Moses Wiles, D.D.* formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, and for twenty Years past Rector of Tackley in Oxfordshire.—*Capt. Henry Nixon*, who was an Officer during the Wars of K. William and Q. Anne.—*Mrs. Joan Dewell*, of Eagle-street, Red Lion-Square, aged 104, a Widow Gentlewoman; about sixty of her Children, Grandchildren, and Great Grandchildren, attended her Corpse at the Burial.—*Sir Erasmus Phillips*, of Pilsan Castle, Bart. Memb. of Parl. for Haverford-West, who was unfortunately drown'd in the River Avon, as he was taking an Airing on Horseback, either by mistaking the Place where he us'd to water his Horse, upon his Return in the Evening, or by his Horse suddenly starting, whereby he fell from a steep unguarded Bank next the Road into the River. He is succeeded by his Brother John, now Sir John Phillips, Bart. Member for Carmarthen.—*Mr. Peter Fomereau*, an eminent Merchant.—*Cornelius Wyndham, Esq;* at Leatherhead in Surrey.—*Herbert Williams, Esq;* a Gentleman of considerable Fortune in Wales.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

JOHN Swinton, M. A. Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, presented to the Vicarage of Tenbam in Kent, and to a Prebend in the Cathedral Church of St. Asaph.—*Mr. John Allen*, to the Vicarage of Kirby Green in Lincolnshire.—*Curtess Wightwick, M. A.* to the Rectory of Birchall, near Aylesford.—*Mr. Wiggan*, to the Rectory of Petworth in Suffex.—*Mr. John Minett*, to the Rectory of Hetherhead, alias Hardress Parva, in Kent.—*Bernard Lewis, M. A.* made Commissary of Leicester.—*Mr. John Pindar*, presented to the Rectory of Moor Monkton in Yorkshire.—*Charles Harris, M. A.* to the Rectory of Llanthwchayarn in Cardiganshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

MR. Bennet made chief Clerk of Woolwich Yard.—*Mr. Clark*, First Clerk of Deptford Yard.—*Mr. James Hull*, Inspector of Portsmouth Yard; and *Mr. George Gibson*, Accountant Gen.—*Cbr. Rhodes, Esq;* Gen.

Inspector of the Duties on Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, &c.—*Mr. Lewin* chose Secretary to the Bank, in the Room of Mr. Le Gros, deceased.—*Capt. Watson* made Commander of the Northumberland, a 70 Gun-Ship; *Capt. Legg*, of the Medway, of 60 Guns; *Capt. Murray*, of the Hampshire, of 50; *Capt. Luke*, of the Hector, of 40; and *Capt. Garford*, of the Lyme, of 20 Guns.

[Army Promotions in our next.]

Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

JOHN Staughton, of St. Alban's, Grocer and Tallow-chandler.—*James Watts*, of Cateaton-Street, Packer.—*William Upborne*, of St. Catherine's near the Tower, Slop-seller.—*William Smith*, of the Parish of St. Alban Woodstreet, Grocer.—*John Grier*, of Tokenhouse-yard, Linendraper.—*William James*, of Penzance, Clothier and Merchant.—*Jarvis Coates*, of Glaisdale in Yorkshire, Shipwright and Dealer in Timber.—*Isaac Harrison*, of Colchester, Vintner.—*John Hodson*, of the Parish of St. Paul Covent Garden, Scrivener and Broker.—*William Coppengear*, of Cavening in Kent, Shopkeeper.—*Thomas Pigott*, late of Upper Thames street, Plumber.—*John Commaings*, of Compton street, Grocer.—*Pell Greenbill*, late of the Strand Haberdasher and Hoher.—*Thomas Boote*, of Bow, in Middlesex, Maltster.—*Sam. Silvester*, late of Staines, Draper.—*Joseph Hawes*, of Great Yarmouth in Norfolk Rope-maker and Twine-Spinner.—*Matthew Hewitt*, of Ludgate-hill, Mercer.—*John Todd*, of Tunbridge Wells in Suffex, Vintner and Innholder.

Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from Sept. 20. to Oct. 25.

Christned	{ Males 731 Females 680 }	1411
Buried	{ Males 1235 Females 1268 }	2503
Died under 2 Years old		995
Between 2 and 5		194
5	10	95
10	20	80
20	30	181
30	40	247
40	50	262
50	60	188
60	70	125
70	80	52
80	90	39
90 and upwards		7
		2503

Hay 45 to 47. a Load.

THE

THE Earl of Stair, Field Marshal of his Britannick Majesty's Armies, and General in Chief of the *British* Forces abroad, upon some Disgust, resigned his Command about the Beginning of last Month, and returned to the *Hague*, where he had the Character of his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary; but being likewise to resign that Character, he had upon the 20th Instant his Audience of Leave, of their High Mightinesses, upon which Occasion he presented them the following Memorial.

A Memorial presented by his Excellency the Right Hon. John Earl of Stair, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of his Britannick Majesty to the States General.

High and Mighty Lords,

THE underwritten Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary has the Honour to present this Memorial to your High Mightinesses, in order to take Leave of this Republic: It is but natural that Princes should employ in their Service such as are most agreeable to them.

On this Occasion, I have express Orders from the King, my Master, to assure your High Mightinesses of his Friendship in the clearest and strongest Terms; and to inform you, that his Majesty most ardently wishes that a perfect Union, and an entire Confidence, may always subsist between *Great Britain* and this Republic.

Let me have Leave, High and Mighty Lords, to remark for my own Part, that at all Times I have been a most zealous Friend to this Union; that this Maxim has always directed my Manner of Thinking, and all the publick Actions of my Life, without ever varying therefrom, as I am sure that I never shall vary from it.

It is unnecessary for me to observe to your High Mightinesses, that our Countries respectively have stood indebted for their Liberty, that ought to be so dear to them, to this Union; and that without such a perfect Union, the Independency of *Europe* had been often swallow'd up.

It would be superfluous to give Examples of Facts so incontestable; I shall only take the Liberty of remarking, in the last Place, that to the Union of the Maritime Powers the House of *Austria* owes its Preservation. It is easy to see of what Consequence the Destruction of that House will be to all *Europe*; the Maritime Powers have thoroughly understood that Consequence, and prevented it by the wise Measures they have taken. It is at this very Hour, that by the evident Protection of Divine Providence, the House of *Austria*, and consequently all *Europe*, is delivered from the Danger of approaching Slavery. It seems every Way worthy of the Maritime Powers, and their Allies, to employ the necessary Means for preventing her falling back, by a

new War, into Dangers like those to which we have seen her expos'd in all the different Wars that have risen for seventy Years past.

All the Princes and States concerned think in the same Manner; and it does not appear at all difficult to me, to engage them all to speak the same Language. When this shall fall out, it is easy to discern that the Accomplishment of the great Work is not far off.

For me, I flatter myself, High and Mighty Lords, that I shall always find in your Republick many Friends, who out of Regard to the Uprightness of my Heart, and of my Sentiments, will pardon all my Failings.

Done at the Hague, October 31, 1743.

When M. *Noailles* retired from his Lines upon the River *Queich*, he sent a very large Detachment of his Army into *Landau*, under Pretence of being apprehensive of a Siege, and another up the *Rhine*, under Pretence of his being apprehensive that Prince *Charles* was upon the Point of forcing a Passage over the *Rhine*. Upon this, the Allied Army passed the River *Queich*, took Possession of the French Lines upon that River, and began to think of marching to attack the French Marshal in his Lines behind the *Lauter*, in which Case they would have had *Landau* in their Rear; but luckily for them, they got Intelligence, that the whole Detachment sent up the *Rhine*, was returned to the Marshal's Camp, and that his Retreat from the *Queich*, and his marching this Detachment up the *Rhine* was nothing but a Feint, to draw them towards the *Lauter*, where he with his whole Army was to have attacked them in Front, whilst the Duke de *Harcourt* was to fall out from *Landau*, with all the Troops then in that Place, and attack them in the Rear. Upon this Intelligence they retreated to their Camp at *Spire*, and thereby escaped the Snare that had been laid for them; so that during this Campaign they may justly be said to have had two lucky Escapes. After this second lucky Retreat, they thought of nothing but Winter Quarters, and for that Purpose marched back to *Worms*, where they arrived the 2d Instant. On the 5th his Britannick Majesty set out for *Hanover*, where he arrived upon the 8th, and the Army continued its March towards *Mentz*, from whence the *British*, and *Hanoverian* Troops in *British* Pay, are to have a long March back to *Flanders*, where they are to take up their Winter Quarters, and the latter, as it is from thence supposed, are to be continued in *British* Pay for one Year longer, if the Parliament can be prevailed on to consent to it, and to provide the necessary Funds.

Prince *Charles* of *Lorraine*, after having made several fruitless Attempts to pass the *Rhine* with the *Austrian* Army under his Command, resolved at last to give over the Design for this Season, which was so far advanced,

vanced, that tho' he should have passed that River, he could not think of being able to establish his Winter Quarters in the Enemy's Country; therefore upon the 8th Inst. his Army decamped, and began its March to-

wards *Babaria*, in order to take up Winter Quarters there, having first deserted all the Islands they had taken Possession of in the *Rhine*, and demolished all the Fortifications of *Old Brisack*.

The Monthly Catalogue for October, 1743.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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4. The Speech of *Dr. Skinner*, Bishop of *Bristol*, Sept. 18. 1637. Sold by *J. Robinson*, price 6d.

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11. The Schoolmaster. By *Roger Ascham*, Esq; Revised by *James Upton*, A. M. Printed for Mess. *Innys and Birt*, price 41.

12. A brief Account of *Calvin's* burning *Servetus* for an Heretick. By *Geo. Benson*. The 2d Edition enlarg'd. Printed for *J. Noon*, price 4d.

13. A compendious Library of the Law. The 2d Edition with large Additions. Printed for *J. Osborne*, price 31.

14. The Case of *Sir Jeremy Sambrooke*, Barr. in relation to a Disorder in his Eye. By *Dr. Taylor*. Sold by *M. Cooper*, price 6d.

POETRY.

15. A new Edition of the *Dunciad*. Illustrated with a new Hero and other Additions. Sold by *M. Cooper*, price 71. 6d. sew'd.

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